

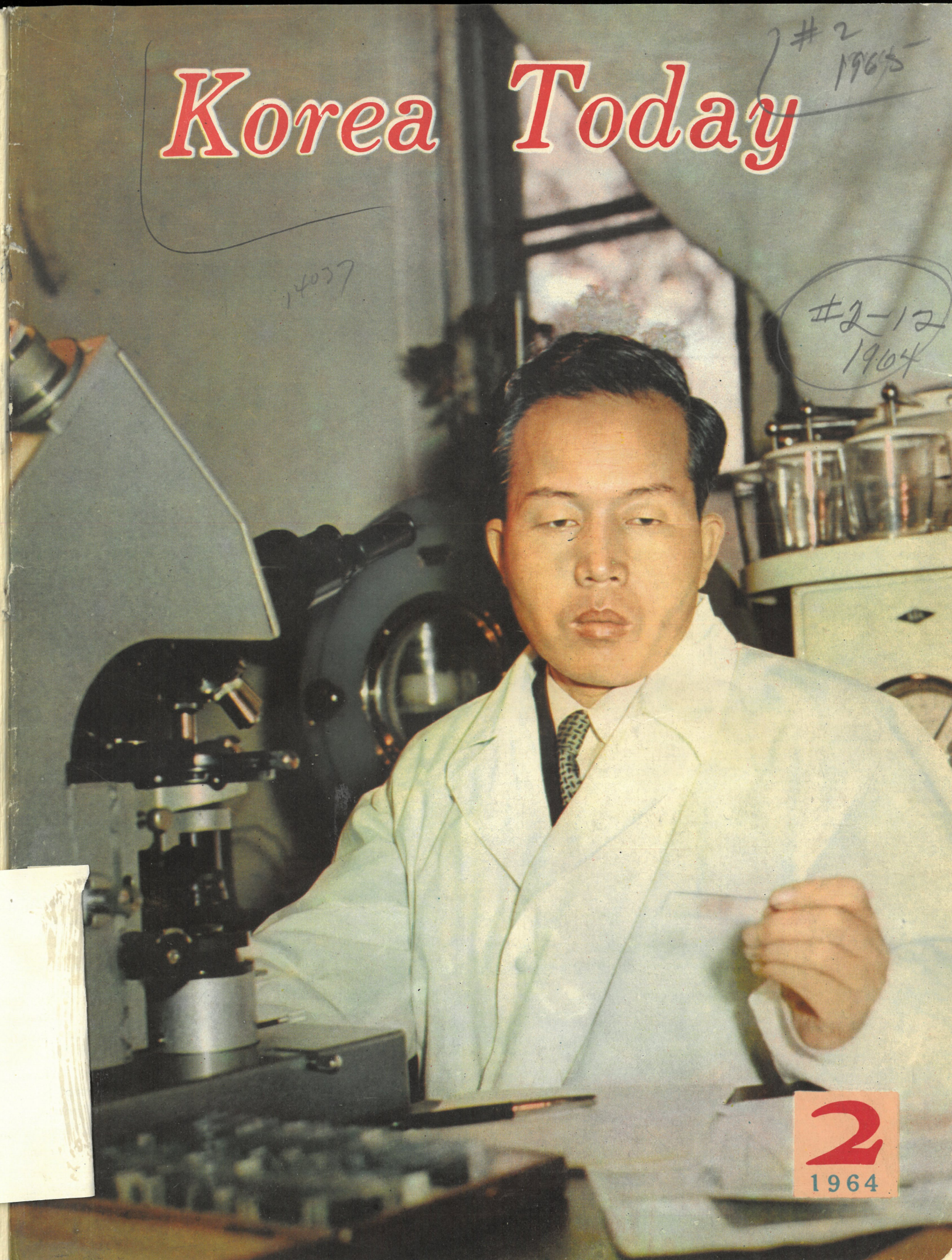
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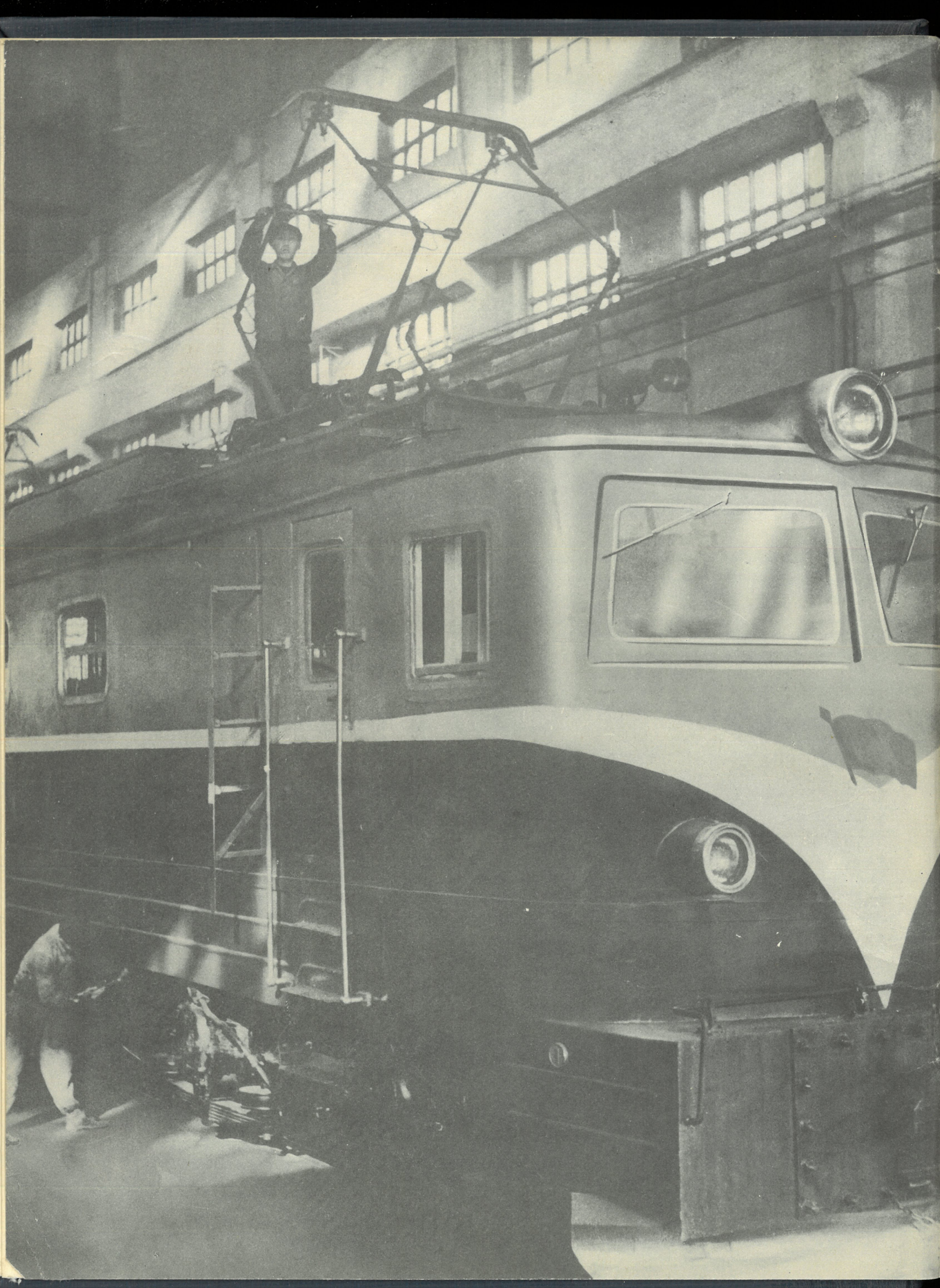
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Korean painting "On a Holiday"
By Bak Jai Man

FRONT COVER:
Dr. Kim Bong Han, Professor and People's Prize winner

Photo by Jun Chang Bok

INSIDE FRONT COVER:
Electric locomotives keep coming out at the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory

Photo by Yoo Hyung Mook

INSIDE BACK COVER:
"Red-Banner Company, march forward!" Our outpost is impregnable

Photo by Bak Moon Heup

BACK COVER:
A view of Chongsuk-jung, one of the eight scenic spots in the eastern part of Korea

Photo by Yoo Han In

GLORIOUS, EPOCH-MAKING EMPORARY BIOLOGY AND

ACHIEVEMENTS IN CONT- MEDICINE

PROFESSOR KIM BONG HAN and his Kyungrak research group of our country that amazed the world with their discovery of the substance of Kyungrak in the living body two years ago scored another immortal achievement.

On November 30 last year Professor Kim Bong Han made public his paper "On the Kyungrak System," fruit of his two years of hard work based on the earlier achievements.

He corroborated in his paper that the Kyungrak system is a new, independent, functional-morphological system in the living body and that the new system consists of the structure (Bonghan corpuscle) in the region of Kyunghyul and the tubular structure (Bonghan duct) linking the former. The paper includes the new discoveries that the Bonghan corpuscles are to be found not only in the superficial layer of the skin but also in the profunda of the organism and the Bonghan ducts run through the blood and lymphatic vessels. Moreover, both in the Bonghan corpuscles and Bonghan ducts flows certain liquor, which contains a large amount of desoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the focus of study in modern biology.

The recent discoveries by Dr. Kim Bong Han indeed have brought to light what have been hitherto unknown to mankind, and they mark an event of revolutionary significance in the history of world science.

Moreover, the recent discoveries not only have put the centuries-old Dongeuihak (traditional Korean medicine) on a more firm scientific

and material foundation but also further enriched the basic problems of biology and medicine, opening up a brilliant vista for their further development.

With their great revelations Professor Kim Bong Han and his staff completely refuted the hitherto prevailing views in biology that attribute the regulation of all functions in the living body to neuroreflexion and explain the co-ordination of all the somatic functions with a few different kinds of hormones.

The recent discoveries will open new and vast domains in biology and medicine: the histochemical structure of the Bonghan corpuscles; the ontogeny and phylogeny of the Kyungrak system; the physiology and pathology of the Bonghan liquor circulation; the inter-relations between the Kyungrak system and the neural and humoral systems; the action of the Kyungrak system on the functions of the internal organs; the formation of the Bonghan liquor; Kyungrak and cause and cure of diseases; the effect of remedies on the Kyungrak system; the experimental and therapeutic study on tumour; the grasp of the mechanism of the activities of the living body, and the study on the relief of fatigue and macrobiosis. And a great number of new methods of preventive and curative treatment will be explored.

The great discovery of the Kyungrak system—the Bonghan corpuscle, the Bonghan duct and the Bonghan liquor—will necessitate an inevitable general reappraisal of all prevailing views in

biology and medicine and will place them on a truly scientific basis.

The great achievements of the Kyungrak research group are of world significance and an immortal pyramid which will shine brilliantly in the history of world science and constitute a prominent contribution to the progress of mankind.

The news on this epoch-making event is giving rise to great repercussions among the world scientific circles.

The entire Korean people are highly appreciating the immortal scientific achievements of Professor Kim Bong Han and his staff and are extending warm congratulations to them.

The recent scientific results are a demonstration of the great might of our country's science that is successfully and systematically exploiting terra incognita in the living body. It also clearly shows that our biology and other scientific fields are making rapid progress.

This eloquently demonstrates that the creative talent of the Korean people who had been miserably downtrodden under the feudal and imperialist yoke is literally efflorescing under the socialist system in the Era of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The discovery is a product of Chullima Korea and an embodiment of the great vitality of the Party's policy on science.

The Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung have spared nothing for the development of science, consistently attaching great importance to the role of modern science in the country's socialist

construction.

The Party has always instructed that science should actively serve the technical revolution of our country and set forth before the scientists the line of creatively introducing and acquiring the achievements of modern science and carrying forward extensively the precious heritage of science and culture of our country. The Party has ensured all the conditions for the development of science and increased the ranks of the scientific and technical personnel by training them.

Thus we have attained miraculous successes in all domains of science and technology in recent years.

The correctness of the Party's policy of firmly establishing national identity in scientific research and actively carrying forward the scientific and cultural heritage of our country which has a long history, particularly the traditional Korean medicine Dongeuihak, has been further substantiated by the discovery of the substance of Kyungrak and the recent brilliant scientific results.

The entire scientists of our country will vigorously march forward to scale a new higher eminence on all fronts of science under the Party's leadership, displaying a high patriotic devotion and creative wisdom as in the past.

The entire Korean people extend the greatest honour and congratulations to Professor Kim Bong Han and his staff upon their great achievements and are firmly convinced that greater successes and glory await our scientific workers.

VICTORY IN THE ELECTIONS TO THE LOCAL POWER ORGANS

ON December 3 last year elections to the local power organs at various levels were held throughout the Democratic People's Republic of Korea amidst the high political enthusiasm of the entire people.

One hundred per cent of the electors took part in the elections to the Provincial (Municipality), City (District), County and Ri (Township and Workers' Settlement) People's Councils, and one hundred per cent of them voted for the candidates registered.

The brilliant victory in the recent elections to the local power organs following the historic victory in the elections to the Third Supreme People's Assembly in October 1962 is a great demonstration, first of all, of the political and moral unity of the Korean people rallied closely around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

People dancing in celebration of the elections in front of the polling station of sub-constituency No. 3, Woisung District of Pyongyang



In the recent elections the Korean people expressed their deep confidence in and love of the Party and the people's power that always guide them to victory and happiness, and their unanimous determination to safeguard to the last the people's power established according to their own will and the revolutionary gains.

This is by no means accidental.

Our people's power rooted deep in the glorious revolutionary traditions established in the course of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for national liberation is creditably defending the interests of the masses of the people.

The people's power under the secure control of the people has provided the broad masses of the people with all opportunities for participating freely in the political life of the country and ensures them all rights and freedom:

the right to work and rest, the right to education, the freedom of scientific and artistic activities, etc.

Under the leadership of the Party the Korean people who have become genuine masters of the country are honourably safeguarding the country's independence, and having completely eliminated the centuries-old backwardness of the country, brought about great changes and national prosperity.

Having repulsed the armed aggression by U.S. imperialism in the fierce war, our people turned the war-devastated country into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural country with the firm foundations of an independent national economy in a short time after the war.

Now our powerful heavy industry can equip all the branches of the national economy with up-to-date technique, and our light industry which has been created with the support of heavy industry is meeting the demands of the population for consumer goods. In rural economy, too, epoch-making changes have taken place. With the completion of socialist co-operation, exploitation and poverty in the rural areas have been done away with for good. And our agriculture which is equipped with irrigation systems and developing on a high scientific and technical level knows no crop failure.

Thanks to the rapid growth of economic power, science, education, and culture and arts are also efflorescing.

Our science under the people's power is progressing rapidly to overtake the world standard as is illustrated by the discovery of the Kyung-rak system which marks an epoch in modern biology and medicine; our arts have won an international reputation as "the acme of national arts"; and our sportsmen are establishing new world records.

Thanks to the policy and solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea which treasures man above anything else, every member of the nation is entitled to study to his heart's content and free medical service. And everybody leads a happy life free from all cares. This is unprecedented in our history.

The victory in the recent elections is a manifestation of the entire people's absolute confidence in and support to the correct policy and sagacious leadership of the Party and the Government which have brought forth such historic changes in our country.

The historical fact that one hundred per cent of the registered electors voted and that every ballot cast was for the registered candidates in the recent elections is firm proof of the consolidation of our state-social institution and the political and moral unity of our people.

These are the most precious gains of the



Announcement of the election results—100 per cent of the electorate went to the polls and 100 per cent of the electors voted for the candidates—brings joy to every one

Korean people in the course of their revolutionary struggle and their forward march, constituting a firm guarantee for the victorious progress of our revolution.

And such unity and solidarity of the Korean people and the achievements made in their heroic struggle under the people's government give continuous, serious blows to the U.S. imperialists who occupy South Korea, while inspiring the South Korean people who are subjected to unheard-of misery and dire straits.

Today the South Korean people inspired by the great achievements in North Korea are waging a vigorous anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle. They are fighting, first of all, for driving out the U.S. aggressor army from South Korea and establishing an independent and democratic government which represents the people of all walks of life including the workers and peasants in order to gain independence in political and economic life and put an end to their miseries.

The Korean people, who are firmly united around the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power as has been manifested in the recent elections, will continue to march ahead in the spirit of Chullima holding high the banner of revolution, scale a higher eminence of socialism, and achieve the great cause of the country's unification without fail.

KYUNGRAK SYSTEM— DISCOVERY OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE

KIM SUK BONG

SO far modern biology and medicine have known that in the human body there are three regulating systems of the blood vessel, lymphatic vessel, and nerve.

But lately the prominent Korean scientist Professor Dr. Kim Bong Han and his Kyungrak research group have scientifically substantiated that in the human and animal bodies there is another regulating system different from the already known system.

The discovery of this new system signifies an epochal event in the development of modern biology and medicine which have so far expounded that the regulating systems in the human body consist of the nerve and vessels (blood and lymphatic) and have interpreted all physiological processes from this point of view.

Already in the ancient time Korean medical men

On November 30, 1963 a meeting took place in Pyongyang where the paper "On the Kyungrak System" was read. Photo shows medical and public health workers attending the meeting



Professor Dr. Kim Bong Han reading his paper "On the Kyungrak System"

assumed that men and animals had in their bodies a system called Kyungrak, which plays a very important part not only in regulating the physiological functions in the body but also in the causes and cure of diseases.

Until recently, however, no exposition of the histology and functions of Kyungrak has been given though science has reached a high stage of development.

Until the recent past Kyungrak had been regarded in the field of biology and medical science as an illusional conception coming from the experience of the "doctors of traditional medicine." Or at best, it was explained that the Kyungrak phenomenon was little different from those associated with the blood vessel, lymphatic vessel and nerve. Because of such approach to the Kyungrak system, one of the important regulating systems in the human body, modern biology and medicine have naturally failed to correctly elucidate all phenomena in the human body.

In explaining the unity of activities of the organism, the most important problem in biology, modern biology says it is regulated by the nervous system or by the substance like hormone. But this theory, as modern biology itself shows in different aspects, fails to give a comprehensive elucidation to the unity of activities of the organism. For instance, there are cancers and other diseases which have been considered "incurable," the causes and cures of which cannot be explained by the "neuralism" and the "theory of hormone."

In order to overcome these defects of modern biology and give a comprehensive exposition to the unity of activities of the organism, it was necessary to elucidate a new system regulating the activities of the living body. And now this problem attracting the attention of the academic world and people in general has been solved by the Korean Kyungrak research group.

Men and animals, according to Professor Dr. Kim Bong Han, have the Kyungrak system in their bodies, which, together with the nervous system and the system of regulating humours, regulates all the physiological processes in the body.

What significance has the discovery of the Kyungrak system in the development of modern biology and medicine?

It is necessary to explain, before answering this question, the nervous system, humour-regulating system and Kyungrak system and how they are distinguished from each other.

These three systems resemble each other in that they regulate the human body. But their functions are clearly distinguishable.

It has so far been believed in biology and medicine that the nervous and humour-regulating systems ensure unity between the organism and the environment while regulating and controlling all actions occurring in the human body.

The human body has a humour (humour-regulating system) which plays an important part in the vital activities. This is called hormone in biology and medicine.

It has so far been believed in modern biology and medicine that the circulation of that substance is ensured through the heart and the blood vessel system. That substance, it has been believed, is formed in the internal organs and flows into the blood to circulate, together with it, in the human body.

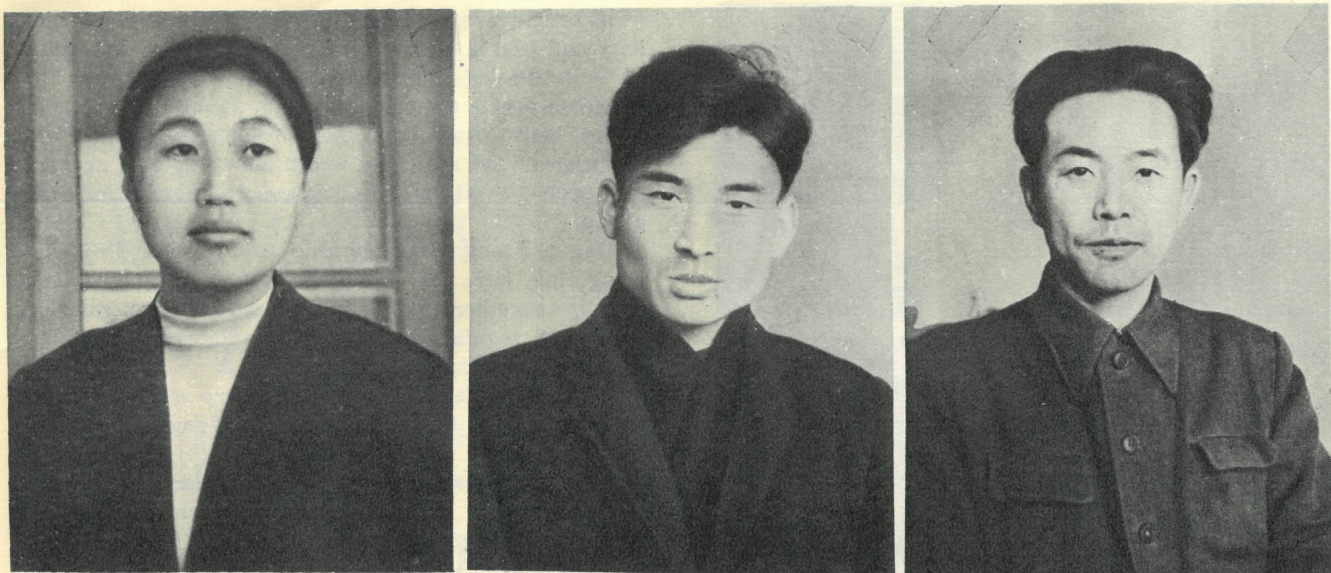
But today, when a new regulating system of Kyungrak has been discovered, there arises the need of re-examining such interpretation.

There is only one straight line linking two dots but there can be as many as three straight lines linking three dots. Likewise, there has now arisen in modern biology and medicine the need of explaining from a different angle the functions of the systems in the human body and the interrelations between them, owing to the discovery of another system called Kyungrak.

The significance of the discovery of Kyungrak, therefore, is not confined merely to the conception of numerical increase. The discovery marks a qualitative turn in the development of modern biology and medicine.

With the discovery of the Kyungrak system, it has become imperative for modern biology and medicine to seek a new theoretical foundation, and at the same time it has become possible to put the basic theory on a scientific, solid foundation.

Just as two pillars are not enough to erect a house, modern biology and medicine cannot be perfect so long as they are built on two pillars of the nerve and



Bak Jung Sik, research worker

Kim Se Wook, research worker

Bak In Yang, M. Sc. and Assistant Professor

humours, with the secret of the Kyungrak system remaining unexplored. It has now become possible to erect a complete structure of modern biology and medicine thanks to the supplement of another pillar—Kyungrak.

The discovery of the Kyungrak system and its significance are not confined merely to putting moxibustion and acupuncture on a theoretical foundation. This is indeed a great event opening up a new stage in modern biology and medicine.

WHAT IS THE BONGHAN CORPUSCLE?

The Kyungrak system is a system which, together with the nervous system and the heart-blood vessel system, regulates and controls the body in a unified way. It performs the most important function in the activity of the living body (such as regulating and controlling the metabolism).

When speaking of the structure of the Kyungrak system mention must be made first of the Bonghan corpuscle and the Bonghan duct.

Figuratively speaking, the Bonghan corpuscle is like a railway station and the Bonghan duct like a railroad.

In Dongeuihak (traditional Korean medicine), Bonghan corpuscle had previously been called Kyunghyul and the Bonghan duct Kyungmaik. The term Kyunghyul means a point for acupuncture and the term Kyungmaik a vasal structure linking one Kyunghyul with another. These terms were used when the structure of Kyunghyul and Kyungmaik was unknown in biology and medicine. Now that Professor Kim Bong Han and his Kyungrak research group have brought to light the structure of Kyunghyul and Kyungmaik, it is unreasonable to call them in their old appellations.

It was therefore decided on November 30, 1963,

in accordance with the suggestions made by our medical scientists and biologists, to call the Kyunghyul the Bonghan corpuscle and the Kyungmaik the Bonghan duct after the name of their discoverer.

The Bonghan corpuscles comprise those located in the superficial layer of the skin and those located deep in the organism. The former is called the superficial Bonghan corpuscle and the latter the profound Bonghan corpuscle.

The superficial corpuscle is located chiefly in the skin (epidermis). The surface of the skin where the superficial Bonghan corpuscle is located is more lustrous than the other regions without punctures and has a light yellowish colour. The superficial Bonghan corpuscle is oval, and its sizes vary — long ones 1.0-3.0 mm, short ones 0.5-1.0 mm long.

The superficial Bonghan corpuscle stands vertically to the surface of the skin. Its bottom-most part is connected with the blood vessels and Bonghan ducts.

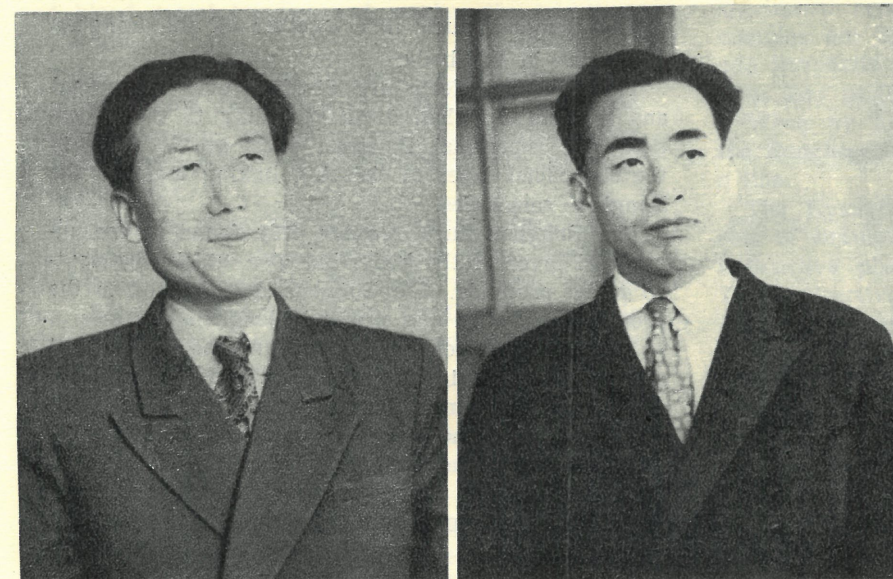
Comparatively large blood vessels cluster around the superficial Bonghan corpuscle, their branches touching it.

The Bonghan corpuscle and tissues around it are loosely linked with each other, and there is comparatively much tissue fluid in the connective tissues.

The superficial Bonghan corpuscle has, its section reveals, the outer layer and inner substance of different structure.

The outer layer comprises involuntary, smooth muscles while the inner substance consists of special cells and many blood vessels.

The human body also has profound Bonghan corpuscles, which are located deep in the subcutaneous tissues, in and around the blood and lymphatic vessels, and around the internal organs. They are connected with the superficial Bonghan corpuscle and internal organs by the Bonghan ducts.



Han Ho Sup, M. Sc.

Kwon Jung Do, research worker

The profound Bonghan corpuscle is of long cucumber shape or oval shape. It measures 3.0-7.0 mm in long diameter and 0.5-1.0 mm in short diameter.

The profound Bonghan corpuscle, whose both ends are connected with the Bonghan ducts, is different from the superficial Bonghan corpuscle. It has no outer layer of smooth muscles.

In the Bonghan corpuscle electric phenomenon occurs much slower than in the nerve and in muscles. Whereas hundreds of electric waves occur a second in the nerve and muscle, in the Bonghan corpuscle only 6-12 electric waves occur a minute.

Such electric changes disappear when the temperature of the environment is dropped below 27 degrees C. But they again occur when the temperature is restored to 39 degrees C.

The same electric changes can also be observed in the Bonghan corpuscle of an animal for some 30 minutes after it is killed.

Electric changes vary even in the same animal, depending on various Bonghan corpuscles, and according to the state of the animal at the time of experiment.

When acupuncture is applied to a certain Bonghan corpuscle a change is noticed taking place in the movement of the internal organs related to it. And conversely when a change takes place in the movement of the internal organs the

electric phenomenon in the Bonghan corpuscle concerned becomes different.

When acupuncture is applied to a Bonghan corpuscle on the left side of a leg, the movement of the colon is promoted, and a stimulus to the movement of the large intestines results in a change in the electric phenomenon in the Bonghan corpuscle concerned.

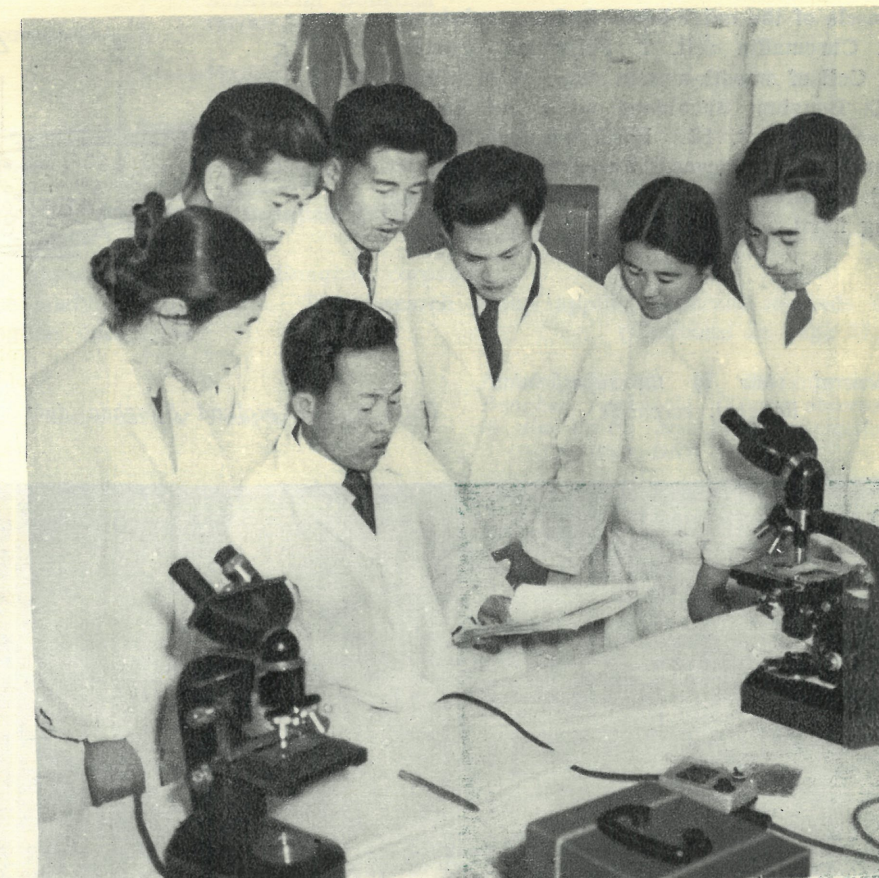
This proves that the Bonghan corpuscles are linked with the internal organs by the Bonghan ducts.

When acupuncture is applied to numerous Bonghan corpuscles the stimuli are conducted to all internal organs. From this it follows that diseases which have so far been beyond cure can be easily cured.

WHAT IS THE BONGHAN DUCT?

The Bonghan duct is observed in the vital specimen and guinea pigs as a slightly yellowish thread-shaped structure surrounded with connective tissues, and it contains densely distributed capillary vessels.

Professor Kim Bong Han and members of the Kyungrak research group



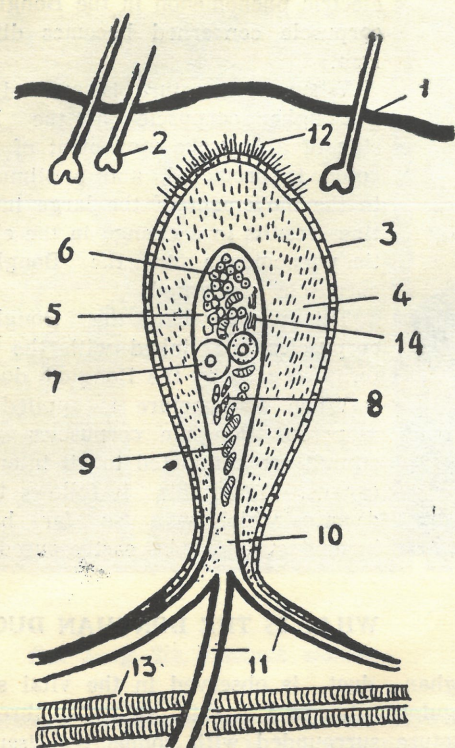


Fig. 1: Model of the Superficial Bonghan Corpuscle

1. Epidermis. 2. Hair. 3. Outside layer of muscle of the outer layer. 4. Inside layer of muscle of the outer layer. 5. Inner substance. 6. Chromaffin cell. 7. Follicular structure. 8. Cell of smooth-muscle shape. 9. Capillary. 10. Bonghan duct-blood vessel bundle. 11. Bonghan duct. 12. Radiating muscle fibres spreading out towards the layer of epidermis. 13. Striated muscle. 14. The tissue containing fibril.

The Bonghan ducts link together all the Bonghan corpuscles in the body.

The Bonghan ducts are divided into superficial and profund Bonghan ducts according to their location. The superficial Bonghan ducts are located in the superficial layer of the skin linking together the Bonghan corpuscles.

The Bonghan ducts are not only found in the superficial layer of the body, but also widely distributed in its profunda. The Bonghan duct located in the profunda is called the profund Bonghan duct.

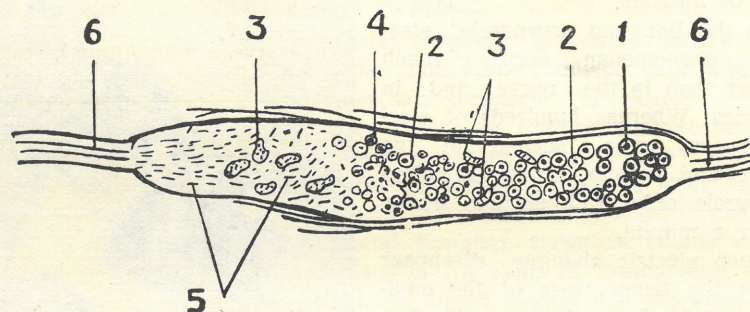
The profund Bonghan ducts, running in general along the vessels in all parts of the body—the head, neck, chest, abdomen, limbs, etc.—branch off to all internal organs including the brain.

In this way, the superficial Bonghan ducts enter the abdomen and chest, running through the layer under the epidermis, and there, joining with the profund Bonghan corpuscle and profund Bonghan duct, branch off to relevant organs along the blood vessels.

For instance, it is observed that the Bonghan duct starting from the Bonghan corpuscle at the Jok-samri puncture links itself with the profund Bonghan corpuscle after running along the ischiadic nerves

Fig. 2: Model of Profund Bonghan Corpuscle

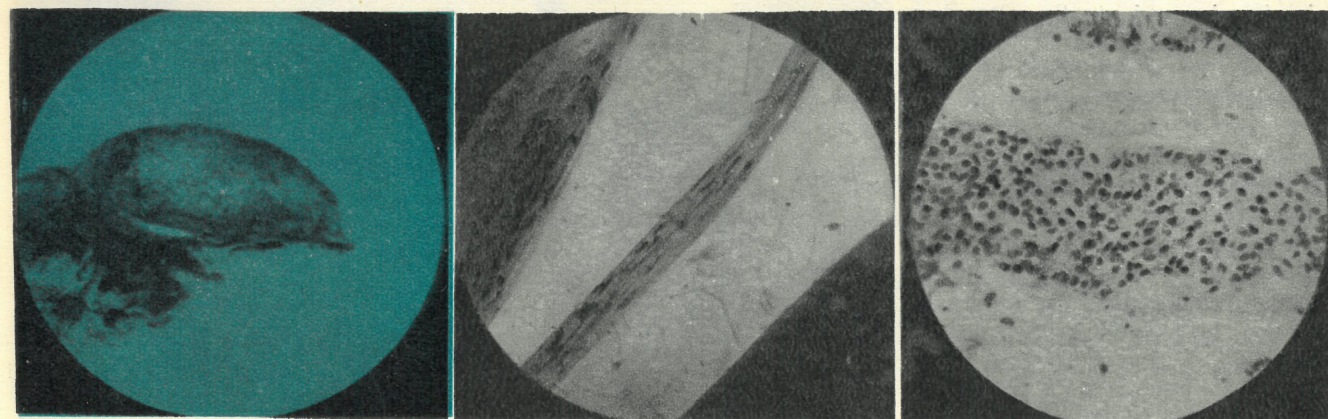
1. Big cell, bright and having distinct borders, 2. Chromaffin cell. 3. Capillary. 4. Small cell resembling lymphocyte. 5. Basophilic substance. 6. Bonghan duct.



General view of the superficial Bonghan corpuscle

Extravascular profund Bonghan duct

Profund Bonghan corpuscle



and blood vessel bundles and reaches the intestines concerned.

These superficial and profund Bonghan ducts, running outside and along the blood and lymphatic vessels generally, are linked with the corresponding Bonghan corpuscles. We call them extravascular Bonghan duct.

The human body has Bonghan ducts also inside the vessels. It has been established by Professor Kim Bong Han and his Kyungrak research group that there are Bonghan ducts inside the vessels where man has believed for thousands of years only blood and lymph are circulating.

They have substantiated that the new structure is the same as the extravascular Bonghan duct in respect both of form and construction.

This structure exists not only in the artery and vein, but also in the heart, in the thoracic ducts and lymphatic vessels without exception and they are found in blood and lymph in all vessels in a state of isolation, not adhering to the vessel wall.

This structure branches off to the brain, liver, kidney, stomach and all other internal organs at the diverging point of the vessels and keep the superficial and profund Bonghan corpuscles and the corresponding internal organs in mutual contact.

The above-mentioned Bonghan duct consists of bundles of ductules like the bundles of wire radiating from a switchboard.

The diameter of the Bonghan ductule varies ranging from 10 to 30-50 microns in the routine

specimens. From the fact that the bundles of such ductules are located inside and outside the blood and lymphatic vessels, it can be assumed what functions they perform.

When we inject a certain staining solution into the Bonghan duct, we can observe it flow describing a line.

The Kyungrak research group observed the process of circulation in the Bonghan duct by injecting radioactive phosphorus into the Bonghan corpuscle. The radioactive phosphorus was observed flowing from one Bonghan corpuscle to the other. This is illustrated by the photo taken after radioactive material was injected into the Bonghan corpuscle. The positions of the spots and lines distinctly seen in the radioautogram coincided with the positions of the Bonghan duct and Bonghan corpuscle confirmed by other methods.

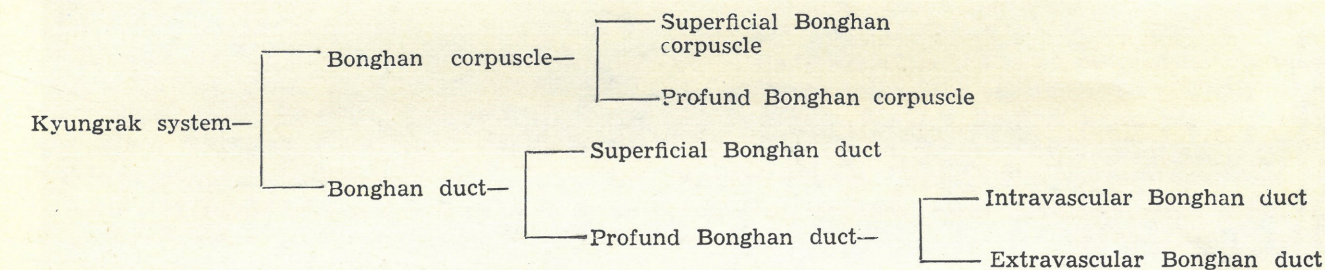
As in the superficial Bonghan duct, the Bonghan liquor ceaselessly flows in a definite direction in the profund Bonghan duct.

When radioactive material was injected into the Bonghan duct running from the abdomen to the neck passing the chest, it could be observed that it flowed upwards only, not downwards.

This proves that the Bonghan liquor flows through the Bonghan duct only in a definite direction.

The circulation of the Bonghan liquor in the Bonghan duct is slower than the circulation of the blood and lymph in the blood and lymphatic vessels.

Here is a chart illustrating the Kyungrak system:



As the research into the Kyungrak system became extensive, focus was also put on the study of the Bonghan liquor flowing in the Bonghan duct and

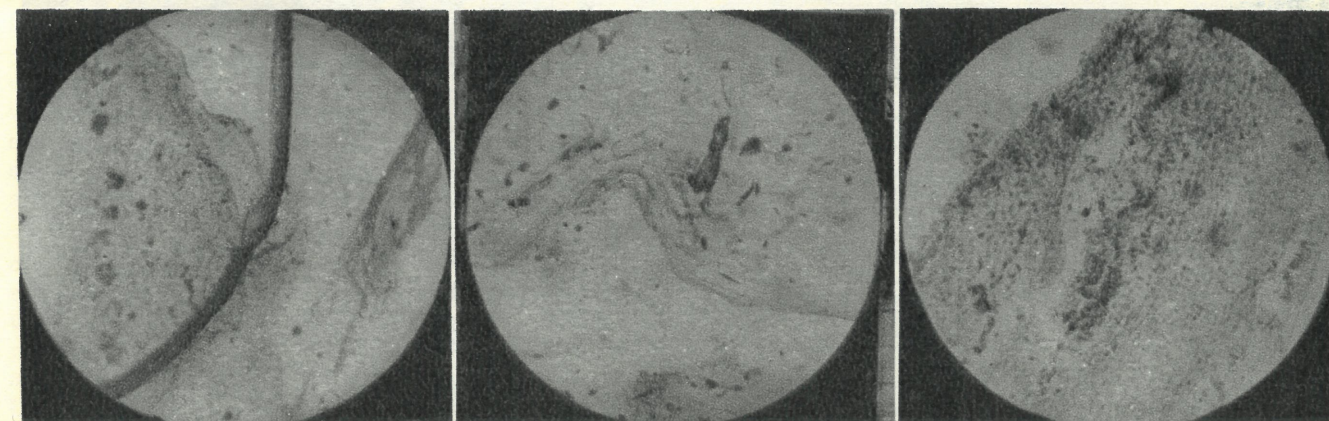
Bonghan corpuscle.

The research group applied different methods of (Continued on page 33.)

Intravascular Bonghan duct

Extravascular Bonghan duct

Inner substance of the superficial Bonghan corpuscle (Those observed in the centre are Feulgen reaction positive DNA granules)



REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

FEBRUARY 8, 1964, marks the 16th birthday of the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people.

The 16-year long history of the Korean People's Army is one of heroic struggles that it has waged under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung to repulse the foreign aggressors and defend the independence and the revolutionary gains of the fatherland.

The founding of the Korean People's Army was an event of historic significance in the development of the Korean revolution.

No people who have been freed from the imperialist oppression and won the country's indepen-

dence can reliably safeguard the sovereignty of the country and the revolutionary gains unless armed forces of their own are organized and strengthened.

When the Korean people were freed from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism of nearly half a century and started to build a new life, they were confronted with a new task of founding a revolutionary army that fights to safeguard the revolutionary gains and defends the interests of the working people headed by the workers and peasants.

Particularly under the conditions in which the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea, in conspiracy with the South Korean reactionary forces, pursued a colonial policy and openly stepped up prepara-

The infantry of the Korean People's Army ready creditably to defend the country from the enemy



tions for a war of aggression to enslave the Korean people, it was a vital problem for the Korean people to found the people's armed forces.

Hence, on February 8, 1948, the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Army firmly to guard the revolutionary democratic base of North Korea from the aggression of U.S. imperialism and to defend the freedom and happiness of the people.

For the first time in their history the Korean people came to have a regular army, which enabled them to firmly guard their country from the imperialist aggression and enjoy a free and happy life.

It was only sixteen years ago that the Korean People's Army was founded as a regular army. However, it should be pointed out that it was in 1932 that the Korean people had the first genuine people's armed forces which fought for the working people including the workers and peasants against imperialism and the reactionary forces within the country.

In the grimmest days when Japanese imperialism ruled Korea, the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the anti-Japanese partisans, the first revolutionary armed forces of our nation, with advanced workers, peasants, and patriotic youth.

Under the difficult conditions in which they had no state power and could expect no armed support from within and without, the anti-Japanese partisans, filled with an ardent wish to fight for the liberation of the fatherland and the bright future of the people, fought heroically for 15 years against Japanese imperialists, arming themselves with weapons that they had captured from the enemy and consistently expanding and strengthening their ranks relying on the people.

Amidst the flames of the arduous, bloody armed struggles, the brilliant revolutionary traditions came into being—the spirit of fighting imperialism to the last, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to win victory in the revolution by one's own efforts, the unbending spirit of fighting and crushing the enemy, the noble patriotic spirit of sacrificing their very lives, if need be, for the interests of the fatherland and the happiness of the people. And in the course of the struggles, rich experiences were accumulated and a foundation was laid for building up the people's armed forces.

The Korean People's Army inherited such glorious revolutionary traditions and it was organized with best sons and daughters of the liberated workers and peasants with the anti-Japanese fighters steeled and tested in the struggle against the enemy as its backbone.

The Workers' Party of Korea, from the very inception of the founding of the People's Army, has equipped it with modern weapons and, at the same time, armed the entire soldiers with a genuine class point of view, burning patriotism, and the indomitable revolutionary spirit of loathing imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and of fighting it out

to the last.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean People's Army has been strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary army. And all these years it has honourably carried out its mission the country and people assigned to it.

From the very first day of its birth, the Korean People's Army has firmly guarded the creative labour of the people in building up their country. Particularly, the historic victory in the just Fatherland Liberation War against the self-styled "invincible" U.S. imperialists occupies the most shining page in the militant history of the Korean People's Army.

U.S. aggressive schemes on Korea are nothing new. As a matter of fact, for some 100 years the American imperialists had been working to realize them.

At last on June 25, 1950, U.S. imperialism ignited the criminal war of aggression against the Korean people to attain the sinister aim of occupying the whole of Korea and enslaving the entire Korean people.

The U.S. aggressors, hoping to subdue the Korean people at one stroke, threw into the Korean war the bulk of their army, navy and air force and the armed forces of fifteen of their satellite countries, and used an enormous number of various types of modern weapons. They resorted to every barbarous method of war—indiscriminate bombing on the peaceful inhabitants, bacteriological and chemical warfare.

However, the Korean people and men and officers of the Korean People's Army never felt the slightest wavering before U.S. invasion. They, firmly united around the Workers' Party of Korea headed by their beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, waged a heroic struggle against the Yankee aggressors.

To protect the country's independence and the people's happiness from American jackboots and to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from our territory the fighters of the Korean People's Army fought heroically even in the conditions in which the whole land was turned into a sea of fire.

Even in the fierce war time, the men and officers of the Korean People's Army boundlessly respected and loved the people who had brought them up and fought selflessly to defend the interests of the people.

Knowing very well that neither the country's freedom nor the people's happiness could be ensured unless the aggressors were wiped out, the Korean people and the fighters of the Korean People's Army smashed to pieces the plan for a surprise attack worked out by the notorious warmonger Dulles, and frustrated the large-scale offensives organized and conducted by the blood-thirsty American generals—MacArthur, Ridgway, and Van Fleet—and Eisenhower's "new offensive" scheme.

In the war, the men and officers of the Korean People's Army killed, wounded, and captured more than 1,093,000 enemy, over 390,000 Americans included.

The U.S. Army which was called "an invincible army" and had a long history of aggression, some 100 years long, suffered an ignominious defeat in the Korean war and had to kneel down before the heroic Korean people.

By waging a heroic struggle, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army smashed the sinister aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism, gloriously safeguarded the country's independence and the revolutionary gains, and firmly defended the eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

The correctness of the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung that founded the people's army in due time and developed it into a modern army in a short time was fully proved in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The historic victory of the Korean people and the Korean People's Army in the Fatherland Liberation War demonstrated that however desperate the imperialists might become, they never would be able to conquer a people and an army who wage a heroic struggle with firm confidence in the justness of their cause and in final victory.

All the developments during and after the Korean war show all the more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the most heinous enemy of world peace and humanity; it is the citadel of colonialism; it is the chieftain of world reaction.

U.S. imperialism, desperately trying to bolster its crumbling colonial rule at any cost, is mercilessly suppressing the national-liberation struggles of the people everywhere in the world and continues to run wild to put colonial yoke on the newly independent countries.

Particularly, in South Korea they are working madly to start another war of aggression against the Korean people.

When U.S. imperialism becomes more and more ferocious and malicious, the modern revisionists are resorting to every conceivable scheme to beautify it, openly ally themselves with it, and benumb the revolutionary consciousness of the people.

Under the circumstances, the question of further strengthening the People's Army politically and ideologically, militarily and technically presents itself as an urgent one.

The Workers' Party of Korea, on the basis of the scientific analysis of the present situation, set forth the militant task of establishing the nation-wide defence system to make all preparations to protect the country from all enemy invasions and, at the same time, further strengthening the People's Army that constitutes the foundation of the national defence into an invincible revolutionary army, bringing it up into an army of cadres equipped with modern military science and technique, and turning the whole country into a fortress.

Through its persistent struggle of carrying through the Party's line on the military affairs, the Korean People's Army has become an invincible force capable of defeating the U.S. aggressive schemes at one stroke and safeguarding the country's honour and independence.



Kim Hoi Il, Minister of Transport

RAILWAY ELECTRIFI- CATION IN OUR COUNTRY

KIM HOI IL

Minister of Transport

OUR country is now entering the period of all-round technical reconstruction to scale another high peak of socialism.

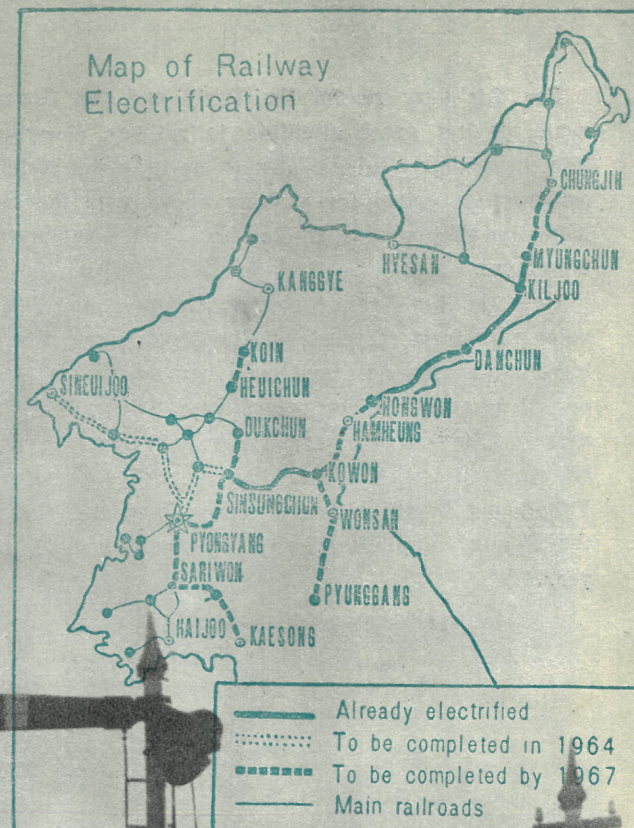
Some time ago the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic took another revolutionary step to bring about an epoch-making advance in strengthening the material and technical foundations of the country's transport, which will involve electrification of the Pyongyang-Sineuijoo and the Pyongyang-Sinsungchun lines. The former will be completed by August 15, and the latter by the end of November this year.

Of course, there will be much to be done for the electrification: some 320 kilometres of cable-laying, construction of ten new substations, installing of communication lines between these sections, construction and reconstruction of points and electric locomotive sheds, readjustment of railways, etc.

When the electrification of the Pyongyang-Sineuijoo and the Pyongyang-Sinsungchun lines are completed, the passing capacity of trains in these sections will be doubled while man-power necessary for operating locomotives will be saved by one-third.

Moreover, some 300,000 tons of coal will be economised though a large amount of coal will be needed for power generation for electrification, and the cost of transport will be cut by more than 20 per cent.

Besides, the electrification will ensure speed and dependability and cleanness in railway transport. Travel will become more comfortable, and the ever-increasing volume of freight and passengers will be handled smoothly.



For this very reason the Party and the Government, paying great attention to railway electrification in bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction, called for pushing ahead with the electrification through a whole-Party and nation-wide movement.

Now the builders of electric railways and young volunteers from all parts of the country are displaying their creativeness and mass heroism in the vigorous struggle for electrifying these lines. And they are working miracles and innovations and are firmly resolved to complete the electrification of the Pyongyang-Sineuijoo line by May Day and that of the Pyongyang-Sinsungchun line by August 15 this year.

Electrification of railways is being stepped up



It is no easy matter to complete this gigantic project in less than one year.

However, our country is equipped with powerful material and technical foundations for undertaking this project, we have accumulated rich experiences, and we are guided by the correct policy of the Party. All this will make us carry through the giant work without fail.

In the past the railways of our country backward in equipment were extremely lopsided and onesided owing to the predatory colonial policy of the Japanese imperialists and their policy of aggression on the Asian continent. There was not even a well-equipped repair shop to speak of, let alone a factory manufacturing transport equipment. Then even these backward facilities were almost completely destroyed by the U.S. imperialists in the war (1950-1953). Some 70 to 90 per cent of rolling-stock were wrecked. Under these circumstances, we had to start from scratch on the war ruins overcoming all difficulties. A developed socialist industry must have a developed transport system as a prerequisite, which, in turn, presupposes a developed industry with heavy industry as its core.

In the reconstruction of the post-war national economy, the Party strictly adhering to the basic economic line of priority development of heavy industry with the simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture took measures to build the material and technical foundations of socialist transport: war damage was recovered, new transport facilities were built, and the colonial onesidedness was eliminated.

Thus during the Five-Year Plan period the transport of our country recovered from the heavy damage, eliminated its lopsidedness and onesidedness left over by the Japanese imperialists, and laid a solid foundation for the development of transport on our own.

In the postwar period alone, many new railway lines including the Haijoo-Hasung and Pyungsan-Jihari

lines were opened; many were double-tracked, some narrow-gauge lines were replaced by broad-gauge ones, and sidetracks in stations were greatly extended. Besides, some railway sections were electrified. Then the up-to-date Wonsan and Pyongyang Railway Factories and others were built to turn out transport equipment. Now some 20 kinds of passenger and freight cars are being produced. Moreover, we now make electric locomotives with our own technique and material.

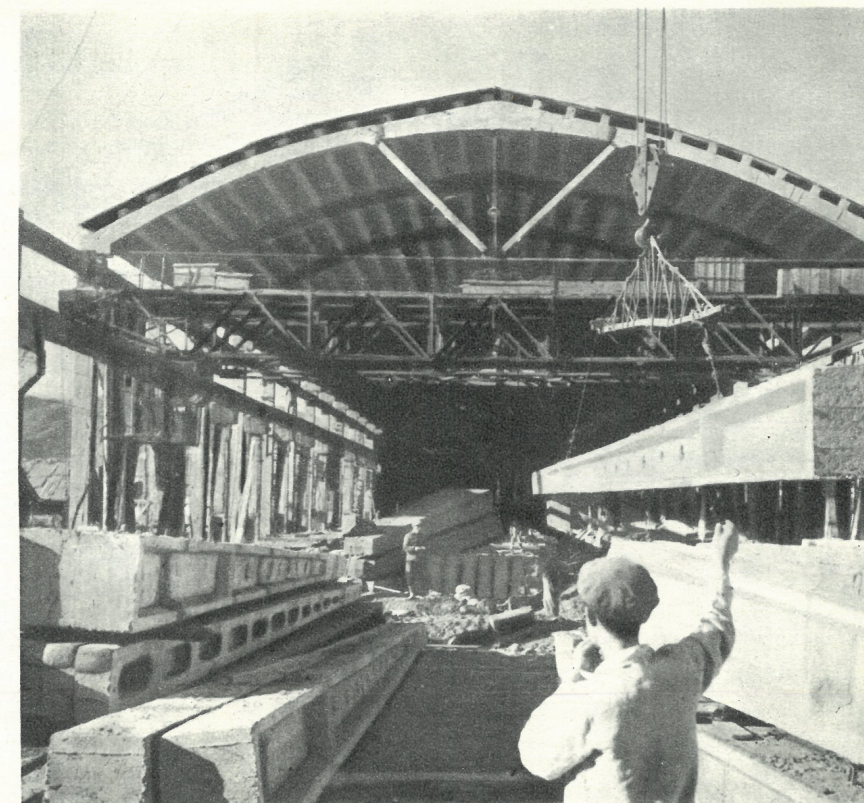
Along with the development of transport, many new cadres have also been trained for the successful management of the nation's transport.

Now the transport of our country has come to possess a mighty material and technical foundation which can serve all-round technical reconstruction relying on the country's independent national economy.

At present the central task of the technical revolution in our transport is to electrify all railroads in the country.

The Fourth Congress of our Party set forth the task of all-round technical reconstruction of the country's railways, i.e., the completion in the main of the electrification of trunk lines during the Seven-Year Plan period on the basis of the country's powerful economic power. The railway electrification which is under way is a decisive advance in materializing the Party's majestic plan.

Now the construction site of electric railways is a great revolutionary battlefield where the creative labour struggle of our working class and youth is being unfolded, achieving miracles and innovations. Meanwhile the working people in every part of the country are giving active assistance to the speedy completion of railway electrification.

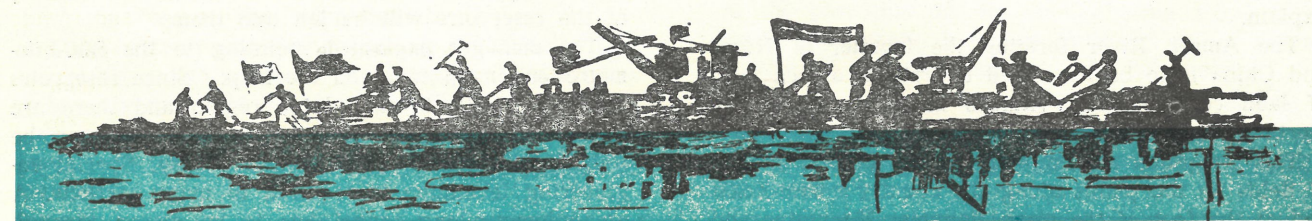


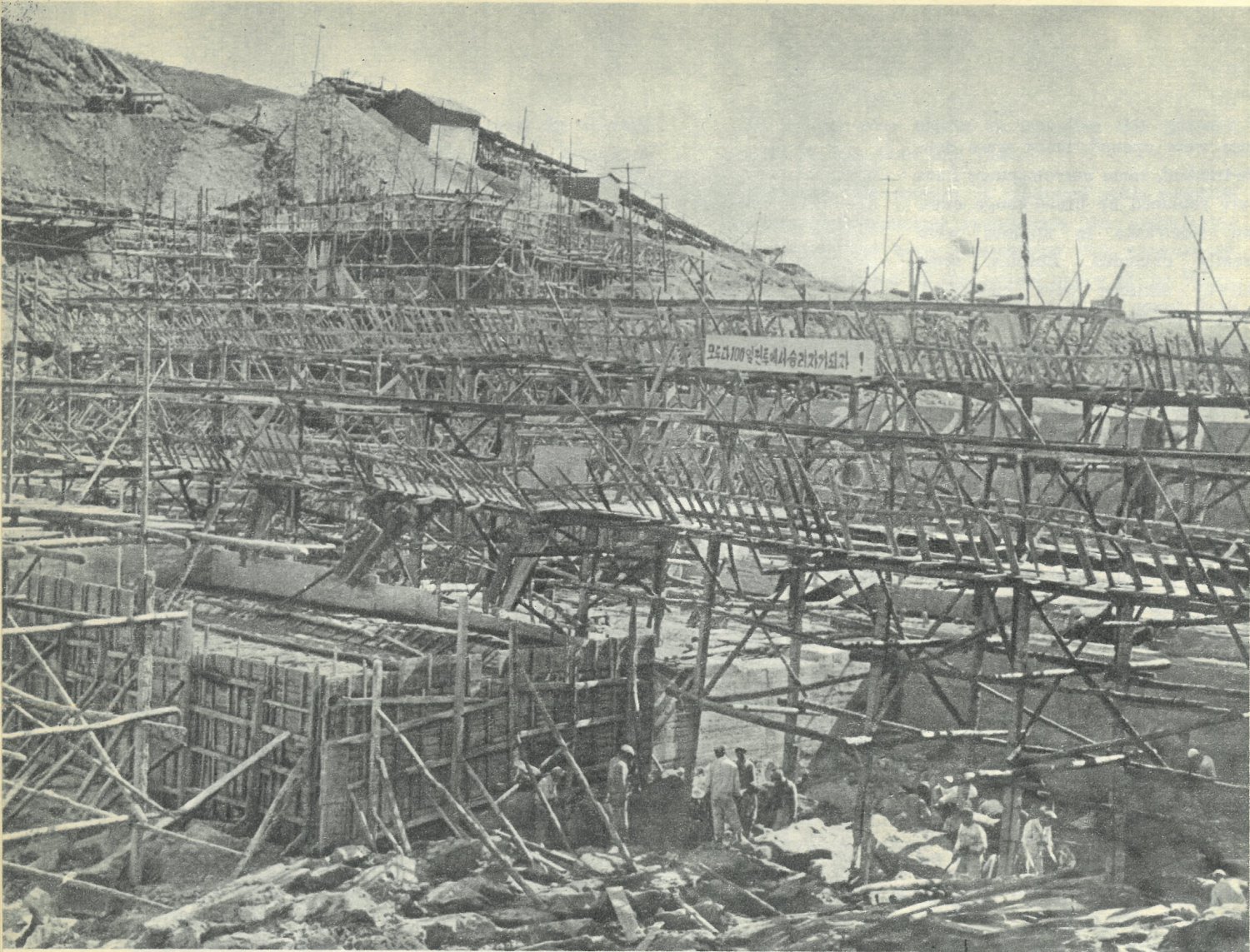
Electric poles must be supplied in time

The workers of the Kapsan and Dukchun Mines have risen up for increased production of copper; the Nampo Refinery is processing more copper than before. The Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory assigned the task of producing 35 electric locomotives this year are fighting to make two more electric locomotives over and above their assignment; and other factories keep sending out various equipment and materials necessary for the electrification.

The progress of the construction shows that the builders of the electric railways will complete it ahead of the set time as they have resolved to do so.

The electrification of our railways will not only further consolidate the technical equipment of our transport, but make a greater contribution to the all-round development of the national economy and make the life of our people more comfortable.





The dam of the Chunma Reservoir under construction

Nature Is Being Conquered

MOON IN SOO

ONE cold winter day I visited the Amrok River irrigation project. This is one of the big-scale irrigation works now under way in our country.

A HUGE PROJECT

The manager of the construction enterprise that is working on the irrigation project in the basin of the Amrok River received us in his office.

In the course of our conversation, he took out and spread a blueprint of the project and began to explain.

The Amrok River forming the frontier of Korea and China is to be harnessed to irrigate a vast tract of land covering 128 villages in eight counties in North Pyungan Province.

This irrigation system will moisten 89,000 jungbo of fields on the plains along the country's west coast and at the foot of the steep Rangrim Mountains and Jukyooryung Mountains. It will make it possible to increase grain harvest by 200,000 tons. And, at the

same time, thanks to this irrigation system land enough to grow 100,000 tons of reed will be reclaimed. The reed will be sent to the Sineuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory to be used in making chemical fibre.

The Maibong Reservoir which the local people call "a sea in the mountains" and the Chunma Reservoir on which work is now in full swing will, while supplying enough irrigation water, prevent flood and drought in the plain areas in Ryongchun, Yumjoo and Jungjoo. All streams and brooks in the vicinity of the reservoirs will be led into them.

The manager explained, pointing to the 800-kilometre-long main canal on the map: "Since reservoirs are being built in the alpine region and there are rivers, highways and railways in the areas to be irrigated our work is by no means easy. Special engineering technique is required in many sections. A nine-kilometre-long tunnel has to be driven through mountains in the section between the Chunma and Maibong Reservoirs for the passage of water. Our

plan provides for building tunnels with a total length of 21.6 kilometres for waterways, undertaking the laying of large ducts in some 50 sections and constructing more than 3,600 structures."

The project involves a total of 17,002,000 cubic metres of earthwork, which will be enough to build a wall one metre high and one metre wide to cover the distance between Cairo and Cape Town twice and a half. The plan also provides for removing a total of 2,832,000 cubic metres of rock. Figuratively speaking, it is a mountain-removing project.

The main canal will be navigable for 100-h.p. engine boats. Some 20 medium and small power stations will be built on the reservoirs and trunk canals to send electricity to the neighbouring villages.

At present more than 100 experts and engineers are working on the project; and bulldozers, excavators, lorries, rock drills, pumps and many other machines are being employed.

The manager said he could find no words to express fully how happy and proud he was over the fact that a gigantic nature-remaking project was undertaken by the Koreans with their own technique, their own plans and home-made machines.

"To undertake such a project would have been out of the question if we had not built a powerful independent national economy. We are all in high spirits," the manager concluded his remarks.

The manager, aglow with happy feelings, once again looked over the plan of a gigantic nature-remaking work.

A SEA IN THE MOUNTAINS

After our interview with the manager we left by car for Chunma where construction of a reservoir was in full swing. The chief engineer of the construction enterprise accompanied us.

We drove through an expanse of fields for some time before we turned off into a narrow path flanked by mountains.

We passed a larch grove and after a few minutes we were by the Maibong Reservoir. Before us was an imposing dam across the valley between two mountains. The reservoir looked like a sea. Roars of water were coming from the outlets. Carps were leisurely swimming in the water.

"Do you know how happy we were last May when it was inaugurated? That day will remain forever in our memory," remarked the chief engineer. There was a happy smile on his face, a smile that comes to a man enjoying the fruits of his labour.

We set out for the Chunma reservoir leaving behind the "sea in the mountains."

The reservoir was being built in the remoter part where there had not been any footpath. It is a place where tigers would haunt in broad daylight. Now a new motor road was opened, along which an endless stream of lorries was speeding, hauling construction materials.

The chief engineer halted the car on one of the ridges and said a water tunnel was being excavated right under our feet. I saw in my mind's eye the

water from the Chunma reservoir passing through the tunnel and was convinced once again that man's endeavours can work wonders.

We drove downhill towards the construction site. We saw a sturdy young man stuffing holes with blasting powder, and soon there were deafening explosions.

Automatic loading machines were busy doing away with earth and rock.

All operations in the tunnel construction were mechanized. Workers adopted new work methods, which resulted in raising the work efficiency three times. There is all possibility, I learned from the chief engineer, for completing the project ten months ahead of schedule and for saving funds and materials worth at least 42,000 won.

Coloured banners and streamers inscribed with the words calling for the expansion of irrigated areas were fluttering in the wind at the bustling construction site. The humming of heavy machines was mingled with the merry songs of the young people.

The man in charge of the construction Lim Chi Hyung showed us various types of highly efficient machines invented by young workers at the construction site. According to him, the young workers turned the construction site into a centre of technical innovation and they decided to finish the big reservoir by the end of 1965. They were making steady technical innovation by displaying a high degree of patriotism and creativeness.

ON A THRASHING GROUND

We left the construction site and made our way across an expanse of fields. In many places peasants were thrashing grain.

We entered a village. The chief engineer who accompanied us remarked: "This co-op farm began to receive water from the Maibong Reservoir last year."

We met an elderly man named Kim Nai Han in the village. When we asked him to tell about the farming last year, he said he hardly knew how to express the big changes. Quoting an old Korean saying that "Mulberry plantations have changed into a sea," he said: "No one had ever expected irrigation water would come across the mountain. We no longer worry about watering our fields. We are better off than the rich in the past. Our desire has come true in this era of the Workers' Party."

According to the chairman of the management committee of the co-operative farm Ro Chang Jin, in the past this district yielded some 1,500 kg of maize per jungbo but they gathered on an average 4 tons of rice from each jungbo last year.

The co-op farm converted over 200 jungbo of non-paddy fields into paddy fields last year and this year's plan provides for the conversion of another 65 jungbo.

From the nearby thrashing ground were heard merry songs mingled with the humming of power-driven thrashers.

HOW WE HAVE BUILT AN IN-
DEPENDENT NATIONAL
ECONOMY

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY AND OUR PARTY'S BASIC LINE OF ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Basic Line of Our Party of Postwar Economic Construction

SINCE the first days following the country's liberation from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism in 1945 the struggle was launched for eliminating the centuries-old backwardness and colonial lopsidedness of the country's economy and for laying the foundations for a self-supporting economy.

Even in the thick of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), war which the U.S. imperialists started in Korea, measures were taken for establishing an independent national economy after the war. To this end, machine-building plants were built and a training programme for technical personnel got underway.

The social and economic situation, the tasks of socialist construction, and the prospect of the country's unification the nation faced after the war demanded a speedy building of an independent national economy.

In the postwar years, though the question of self-supporting economy became a prime one, the country's economy was in a very difficult position. And not a few stumbling blocks lay ahead in the country's economic construction.

Factories, enterprises, and cultural establishments were devastated in the war, towns and villages buried under ashes, and the people having been deprived of everything were in great straits. There was a sharp shortage of qualified experts and equipment.

Under such circumstances, we were confronted with dual tasks: building the foundation for an independent national economy, and stabilizing and improving the people's life. And these were not easy tasks. Moreover, we had to carry

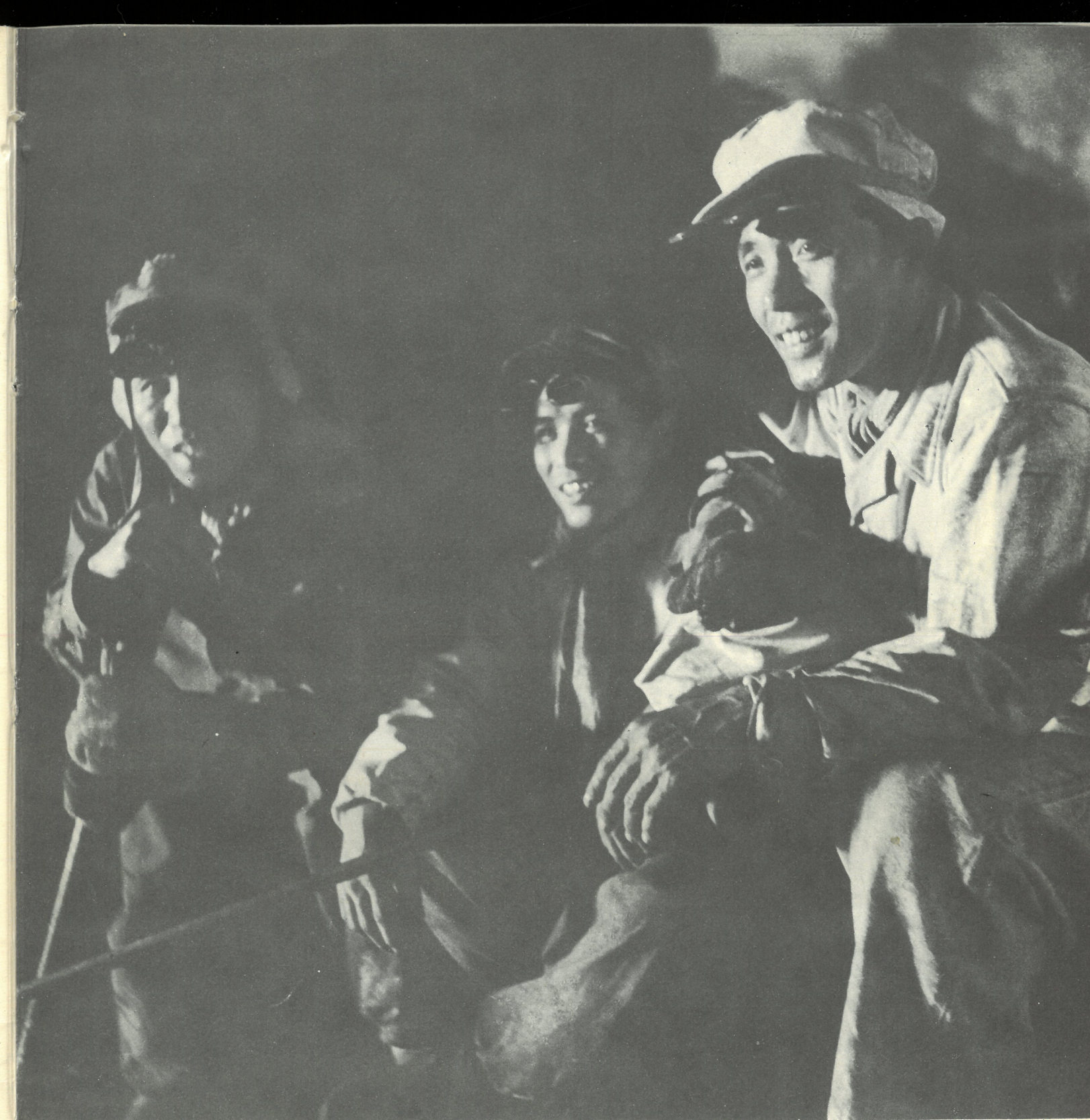
out these undertakings standing face to face with the U.S. aggressors that occupy South Korea.

However, the Workers' Party of Korea, without the slightest degree of oscillation and hesitation, organized and mobilized the people to tackle these tasks tapping all potentialities.

And the Party set forth the basic line of economic construction at its Sixth Plenary Meeting in August 1953 held right after the war. In drawing up the basic line the Party reckoned on these factors: dauntless fighting spirit and boundless creative energy of our working people who were rallied ever more firmly around the Party and steeled in the war; the country's rich natural resources; what heavy industry the country had though backward and devastated; the aid from the peoples of the fraternal countries.

The basic line of the Party of economic construction adopted at the plenary meeting called for priority development of heavy industry with the simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture. The policy proceeding from the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and the firm standpoint of national identity, was a creative application of the Marxist-Leninist economic theory to the actual conditions of the country.

Under the socio-economic conditions created in our country following the war, this basic line alone enabled us to ensure the all-round development and balance in all fields of production: industry and agriculture, heavy and light industries, production of means of production for the production of means of production and that for the production of consumer goods. And this basic line alone enabled us to build a firm independent national economy and, on this basis, stabilize and improve the people's life in a short period of time.

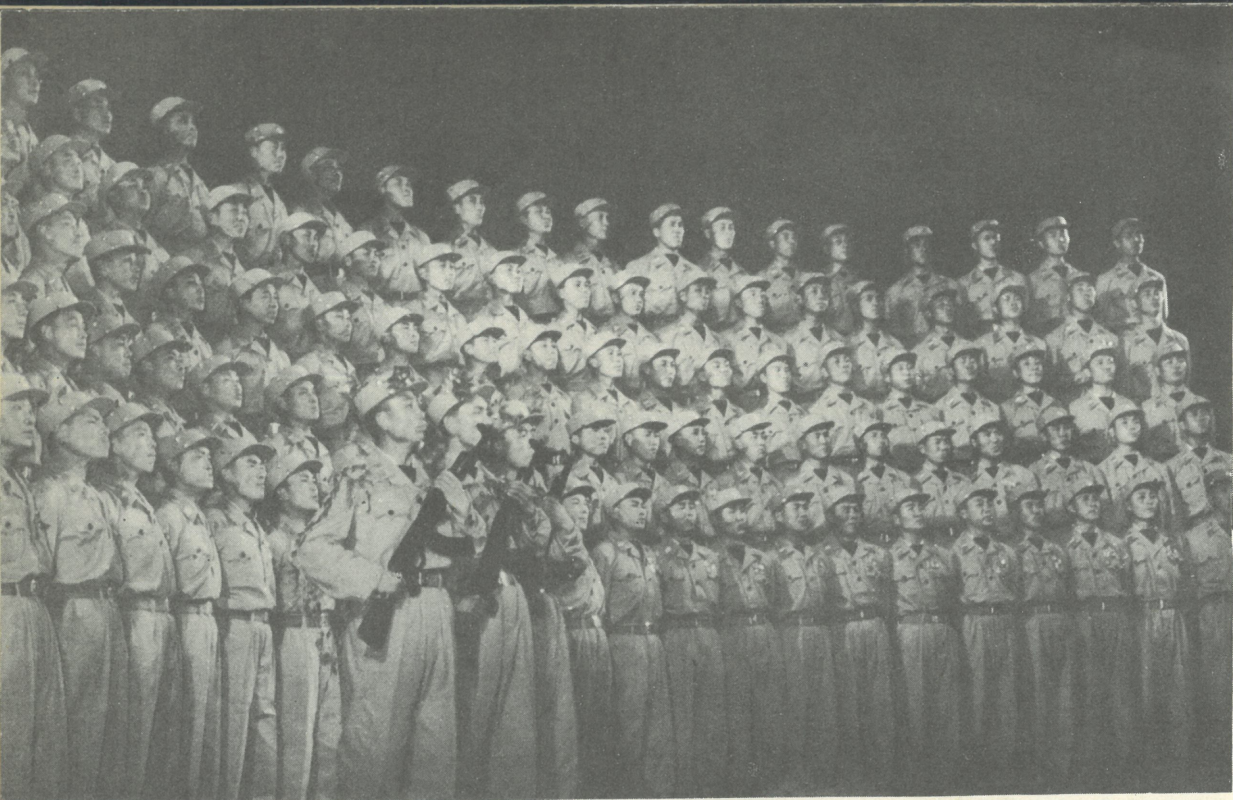


"Another smelting is just over!" Members of the Jin Eung Won
Twice Chullima Workteam at the Kangsun Steel Works



Decorative art: "Chullima Era"

Collective work by South Pyongan Provincial Fine Art Studio



THE 12TH ART CIRCLE CONT- ESTS OF THE KOREAN PEO- PLE'S ARMY

Chorus: "When
We Think of the
Southern Part of
the Country"



String ensemble:
"The Pride of
the Nurse"

Solo "two flutes" accompanied by
national instruments



Folk song: "The
Trap Valley"

The Basic Line and Independent National Economy

The aim of the basic line of the Workers' Party of Korea of economic construction was a successful solution of the task of building an independent national economy.

The requirements of the basic line and the main contents of the independent economy are closely linked.

Priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture means developing the national economy in a comprehensive way, equipping it with up-to-date technique, exploiting all resources in the country and creating firm raw-material bases of our own. And the independent national economy springs from the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and it demands constant progress.

Japanese colonial rule made the country extremely backward in its economy and the people's living hit rockbottom; the three year long war which the U.S. imperialists started in Korea reduced everything to ashes. Under such circumstances, the Korean people were filled with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, desiring earnestly to recover such backwardness as soon as possible. And with the priority development of heavy industry, the growth of light industry and agriculture was accelerated as their demands for machines and raw materials could be met fully by heavy industry. And the rapid development of light industry and agriculture, in its turn, could spur the expansion of heavy industry.

In this way the basic line has made it possible to solve simultaneously within the shortest possible time and in the most balanced way both the tasks of building an independent national economy and rapidly improving the people's living standards.

Our Party's basic line of economic construction is a creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory of expanded reproduction, particularly the law of priority growth of production of means of production, to our own actual situation.

It is true, the law of priority growth of production of means of production defines, as a rule, that priority be given to the production of means of production to that of consumer goods. However, as to the ratio between the two, no definite stipulation had been given.

But the basic line of the Workers' Party of Korea of economic construction prescribes mutual relations and a balance in the growth of the production of means of production and that of consumer goods. Giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, the basic line demanded that the country concentrate efforts on building a heavy industrial base which can ensure in the main materials and raw materials, fuel, electric power, machinery, and equipment necessary for the development of the national economy by

utilizing the rich natural resources of the country.

In this respect, however, the Party, while concentrating efforts on eliminating colonial one-sidedness—a legacy of Japanese imperialism—took measures to first develop such branches of heavy industry that serve light industry and agriculture, branches that have close bearing on the improvement of the people's livelihood, and not all the branches indiscriminately.

Along with this, in building heavy industry the Party adopted the line of laying stress on reconstructing, rehabilitating and enlarging war-damaged plants. And, at the same time, new industrial branches and plants were to be added. Such line of the Party made it possible to build a heavy industry with a comparatively small sum of funds and bring about favourable conditions for the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

It must be mentioned that the rapid development of light industry is an important factor in constructing a self-supporting economy and an indispensable part of the basic line of our Party of economic construction.

To build light industry the Party adopted a path of simultaneous growth of large-scale central and small- and medium-sized local industries, giving full play to both modern technology and handicraft technique.

Under the Japanese colonial rule our light industry was barred from growing and the Korean war destroyed even the insignificant handicraft industry that we had. Consequently, if we had relied solely on the large-scale light industrial plants, we could not have boosted the production of consumer goods which was in a backward state, nor satisfy the ever growing demands of the people.

Therefore, the Party set forth the task of expanding the production of consumer goods by bringing all our potentialities into full play through a nation-wide campaign. And a large number of local industrial factories sprang up.

Such a rapid growth of local industry without incurring any extra charges upon the state treasury created better conditions for the development of heavy industry while accelerating the development of consumer goods production.

For the rapid development of agriculture, one of the main links of the basic line, the Party saw to it that socialist transformation of the relations of production preceded the agricultural technical transformation which was to follow. In the task of rural technical revolution, the main contents of which are irrigation, electrification, mechanization and extensive application of chemicals, the Party put irrigation before all others.

Irrigation was carried out first because the prime task in agriculture is to increase grain production, particularly rice, the staple food of our people.

Electrification, mechanization and extensive application of chemicals, along with the nation-

wide campaign for irrigation, have been pushed ahead. And now irrigation have been completed in the main; mechanization is entering the decisive phase; a giant stride has been noted in utilizing chemistry for agriculture.

In carrying through the basic line, it is of weighty significance to define correctly mutual relations between accumulation and consumption. In this respect the Party has adhered to the principle of rapidly increasing accumulation for the consolidation of the economic foundations and future improvement of the living standards and at the same time of increasing consumption for meeting the immediate demands of the people.

Vitality of the Basic Line

With the successful realization of the Party's measures for the execution of the basic line, firm foundations of an independent national economy have been laid in our country.

Between 1954 and 1962, that is, the postwar period, our industry showed the phenomenal average annual rate of growth of 33.6 per cent. And in 1962 alone more products were turned out than in the first decade (1946-1956) following the liberation.

In 1946 the proportion of industry to agriculture in the country's gross value of industrial and agricultural output was 28 per cent, but the figure grew to 71 per cent in 1961.

With the creation of heavy industrial bases with the machine-building industry as their core, the machine-building and metal-processing industries grew 22-fold between 1954 and 1962. In 1962 the level of self-sufficiency in machinery and equipment including heavy machines and machine aggregates climbed to 92 per cent. Thus our country is now in a position to build at any time on our own any kinds of modern plants and enterprises including giant power stations, chemical and metallurgical plants, if needs call for.

At the same time a powerful light industry has been created: more than one hundred modern factories including the Pyongyang and Koo-sung Textile Mills have been enlarged, reconstructed and newly commissioned in North Korea

where only a small 4,000-spindle textile mill was to be found before liberation. Besides, hundreds of medium and small local textile mills sprang up. Thus in 1962, textile output saw a 20-fold growth as against 1949. In 1962, the output of fabrics reached 250 million metres or 25 metres of fabrics per head of the population.

Agriculture has also made tremendous progress: in 1962, five million tons of grain were produced. As a result, our country, formerly a country suffering from food shortage, has become a country which has attained self-sufficiency in food.

Thus our country, a backward agrarian one in the past, has turned into a developed, modern industrial-agricultural state.

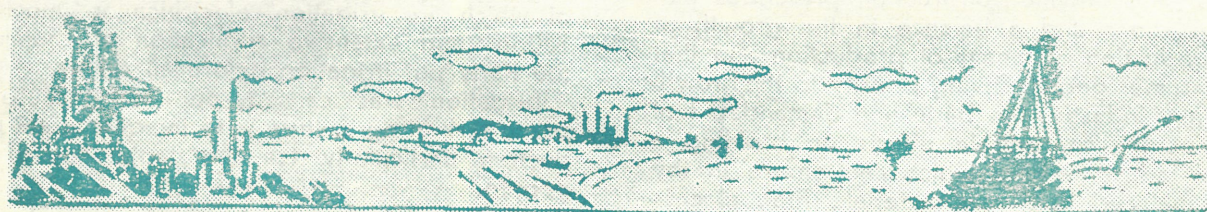
With the creation of the firm foundations of an independent economy, the people's material and cultural life has also been rapidly improved. The real wages of the working people showed a 2.1-fold increase in 1961 as against 1956. In the same period the peasants' incomes in cash and in kind grew 1.6 times, their living standards reaching those of middle peasants or well-to-do middle peasants of the past. Our country has solved in the main the question of food, clothing and housing for the people. It is the situation in our country that everybody is leading a happy life working and studying free from every form of exploitation and oppression, free from unemployment and poverty.

With the creation of the firm foundation of an independent national economy, trade in 1960 showed a 4.4-fold increase as against 1954.

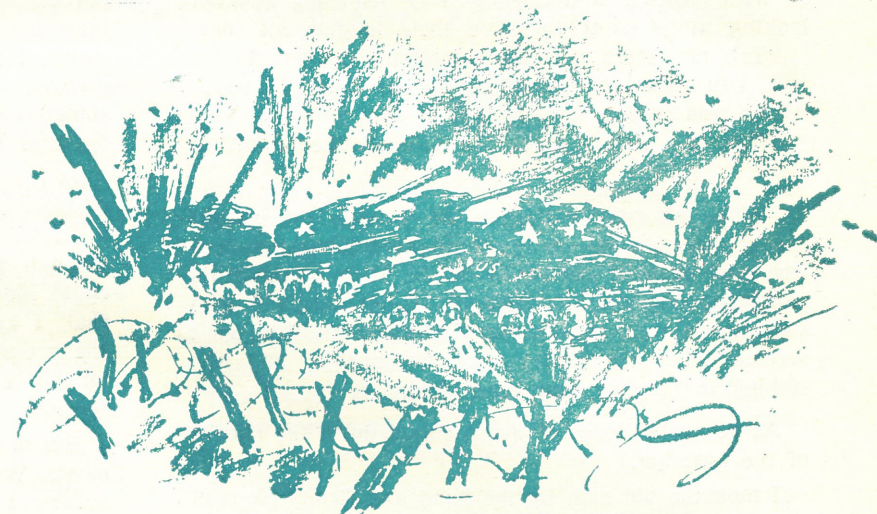
In export the volume of raw-materials and semi-processed goods is on a gradual decrease while that of finished goods has markedly risen.

Likewise in import, the ratio of special machinery has been increased while that of ordinary machinery and equipment decreased markedly.

With the successful realization of the basic tasks of the magnificent Seven-Year Plan—an all-round technical transformation and cultural revolution and a marked enhancement in the living standards—our country will become a powerful, modern industrial state. And the centuries-old aspiration of the people: eating rice and much meat, wearing silk clothes, and living in fine tile-roofed houses—a symbol of decent life—will come true.



A Decisive Battle



Battle Hero, JUNG DONG CHAN

DURING the Fatherland Liberation War I belonged to a tank hunting group.

Everyone of the group was in towering spirits and burning with hatred for the enemy. We got the biggest kick in knocking off the enemy tanks that ran over our non-combatants and came to attack our infantry every day.

To come up to the expectations of the Party and the Leader, we did everything to carry through our combat assignments. We crushed to pieces not only the enemy tanks which came to attack Height 1211 but also those we located behind the enemy line.

Among the countless successful missions of our group, unforgettable is the one in which we blew up an enemy tank pool with the aid of an old peasant.

It was on October 9, 1951, that our group received the third combat assignment.

On the very night we succeeded in breaking through the enemy line, and were looking around all the length of highways for enemy tanks, but in vain. Apparently they got a good lesson from us and dared not come out. But we could not return empty-handed: each one of us had pledged to get at least one enemy tank. So we continued our hunting-expeditions marching by night and hiding in the daytime.

Already six days went by, and with each passing day our difficulties increased. The worst trouble was that our provisions ran out.

After a consultation we decided to capture enemy soldiers to get both information and provisions.

We laid ambush on a highway at the foot of a mountain for the enemy. Sure enough, soon two enemy M.P.s came along with a supercilious air. I, as quick as lightning, jumped on and disposed of one of them, and bound the other.

But, something quite unexpected happened, sud-

denly a column of puppet troops appeared, and the captive began to yell and scream kicking up quite a dust. The situation being such, we had no choice but to drag him into a nearby bush where we silenced him for good.

When we came out of the bush two of us were disguised as enemy M.P.s.

One day, as we kept travelling mountain paths, we found a desolate village in a valley. And Jong Chul and I who were in enemy M.P. uniforms decided to go down to an isolated cottage to find out what the situation was. Of course, we had placed a close watch on the village before we started.

Putting on high airs, as the puppet M.P.s do, we approached the cottage and kicked the door shouting:

"Hey, open the door!"

The door was opened by a grandma. At the sight of us her expression turned stern. Her eyes were burning with hatred. I told myself: "Here is another person who hates the enemy." Then I was sorry for having given all this trouble to the grandma who would not even know the word "tank."

There was no need, I felt, to put on haughty airs of the enemy M.P. before this grandma.

My companion asked in a calm and cordial tone:

"Why are you so staring at us, grandma?"

His gentle manner, unbecoming his M.P. uniform, evidently startled her, for she looked bewildered for a moment. I felt it was wrong to go on concealing our identities, so I told her:

"Grandma, please don't let this outfit of American running dogs fool you. We are People's Army men." At these words her face lit up and looked overjoyed. She turned round and shouted to the house: "Pa!"

Then an old man dashed out of the room—evidently he had been watching what was going on—and

hugged us. "My sons! Welcome!" His voice was choked with emotion, and wiping away his tears, he kept looking at us as if we were their long-absent sons.

"Tell me, there must be something we can do for you. You must have something for us to do, I know." As he was saying this, he led us in.

When we settled down, he told us the following story:

"While we were hiding in the woods... the beastly enemy strapped my two-year-old granddaughter to a tree and made it starve to death. They tortured its mother asking the whereabouts of her husband who co-operated with the People's Army. The little one's scream from the valley was unbearable, and she stabbed an enemy man and died."

As he spoke, tears of wrath rolled down the cheeks of the grandpa.

I took the old man by the hand and firmly pledged to avenge the murder of his daughter-in-law and the child.

Learning that we were looking for enemy tanks he told us in detail where enemy tanks were even making a map on the ground.

He saw us as far as the point where the road branched out to an enemy tank pool. He knew everything: where the enemy's guard was the strictest, and favourable places to hide ourselves during the daytime. Then he added: "After the country is united, come to see us again without fail!"

We promised him that we certainly would. After parting with the old man, we marched about six kilometres, and, sure enough, there was the tank pool.

The American tanks, the mere sight of them awoke our hatred and disgust. There were seven of them standing behind barbed-wire entanglements in a valley. But, to our perplexity, all the trees within the range of one kilometre around the tank pool had been cleared away and we could not go further. On top of it, it was drizzling lowering visibility. We felt some one must go closer and learn how things stood. And everybody wanted to go, but I myself would not yield the task to others.

With the fall of darkness I crawled down to the pool along the gully as indicated by the old man. But what startled me was that there was no sentry around. If there were one, he would have been my first bag.

I broke through the fence to find myself inside. Presently something dark appeared in my way. It was a tank. Quickly I stuck to the tank and watched about. Still no sentry was to be seen. Then a light flashed some twenty paces away. There was a tent. When the flap of the tent fluttered in the wind, I could have a quick glimpse of the inside of the tent. I stole closer cautiously and waited another blast of wind to turn over the flap again. And I got a close look into the tent. There were three Yankees playing cards by flashlights. I thought: I see. Oh! That's the way you bastards stand on sentry. Keep at it! You'll join your forefathers soon!

I turned back and hurried in the direction of the barbed-wire fence. When I was passing by the fourth tank, one of the Yankees came out railing against his mates. I stopped. Then the Yankee flashed over the ground, and fired two shots. He must have noticed something. With the shots, the searchlights on the opposite hillock were switched on on the pool.

In the direction of the village were heard the whir of motors and alarms. For a moment I felt quite at a loss. Now it was utterly impossible to break through the barbed-wire fence again. Of course, I could hide myself behind a tank, but, if I had done that, I knew I would be caught when they combed the ground. I found myself going to pull a grenade off my belt. I decided to throw it if I should be spotted.

But next moment I remembered our combat assignments. We were to destroy enemy tanks that we came across. I slipped behind the tank, crawled beneath it, as the garage men do, and stuck to the belly of the tank.

Presently several Yankees ran up to the tank and began to search around. Some of them opened the hatch to examine inside. Finding nothing, they turned to another tank. The ground was a bright as daytime.

Thanks to their searchlights and fuss, I could see what was going on.

Suddenly there was much yelling to my left. I looked to find the sentries who were playing cards were being reprimanded by an officer. The furious officer was screaming at the men who caused all the commotion for nothing! Presently two shots rang and the place became dark and quiet again. After a few minutes I crawled out of my hiding place and broke through the fence.

We gathered in a ditch near the fence and made firm resolution to destroy all the tanks there.

Three men were to smash four tanks and Jong Chul and myself to blow up three tanks and the ammunition dump.

As we started for the mission, we hugged each other and pledged victory.

The battle began. With a deafening explosion Jong Chul's grenade destroyed the sentry post and grenades kept popping here and there. Soon an enemy jeep came, and running madly around the fence fired the machine gun.

Spotting me putting a fuze to the explosive the jeep stopped to fire at me. I hurled my hand-grenade at it and nothing remained there after the explosion.

As if it were the signal, the explosives that I laid began to go off one by one.

The fuel drums exploded, which was followed by shell boxes. The Yankees who rushed to the tank pool to save their tanks were knocked down in the rain of exploding shells and bombs. The whole tank pool was wrapped in flames, smoke and explosions.

Our results of the battle were far better than expected. We destroyed seven heavy tanks, about sixty drums of fuel, about five loads of shells, one jeep, and captured one Yankee soldier.

A FOUL GAME OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN SOUTH KOREA

ANOTHER fraudulent show of "national assembly elections" was staged on November 26 last year in South Korea.

As the result of the "elections," the "Democratic-Republican Party" in power managed to get the majority in the "national assembly," and the "Party of Democratic Government" became the first opposition party.

It is nobody's secret that the latest election farce along with the "presidential election" held in October, was nothing but part of the so-called "transfer of power to civilians" show, got up by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military gang to give an appearance of "representative government" to the present fascist ruling apparatus in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, long before the "elections" were held, enacted all kinds of fascist evil laws including "election law", "law on political parties" and the like to suppress the people's political freedom and eliminate the possibility of progressive forces appearing on the scene.

The "elections" were held in a wild atmosphere of "emergency alert", accompanied by irregularities of all descriptions—violence, coercion, bribery, vote buying and what-not.

Mud-slinging was exchanged between the ruling circles of Pak's party and the opposition parties for more "seats". In the course of the dog fight fraud and trickery were practised widely. Voting by proxy and stuffing ballot boxes occurred everywhere; invalid ballots were "corrected" to become valid; votes for others were counted for oneself.

The South Korean news agencies declared that the

jungle law governed the latest elections. It is not surprising, therefore, that such elections did not and could not reflect the will of the people. No other results can be expected of the elections so long as South Korea remains under U.S. occupation and a reactionary election system and the anti-popular ruling machinery are preserved there.

The latest "elections" are nothing but a fraud to save the crumbling U.S. colonial rule in South Korea after the fascist military coup staged by the U.S. imperialists.

It is only too clear that such an election farce of U.S. imperialism cannot effect any change in the character of the South Korean regime or in the social and political life in South Korea.

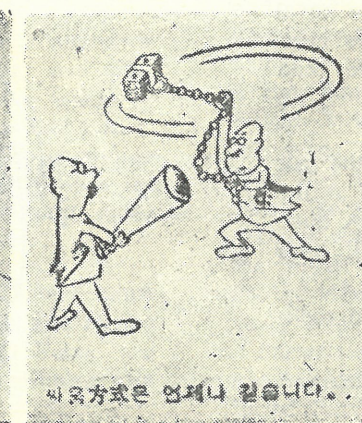
This the South Korean people know so well through their experiences.

As for the South Korean "national assembly," the Washington rulers are, as usual, so generous in praising it. Whenever a "national assembly" appears after the election farce, the U.S. government names it a symbol of "representative government," and the "national assembly" in return "ratifies" and cooks up all kinds of country-selling "treaties" and evil laws to suppress the people and sell the national sovereignty over to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and bring the country into economic collapse, thereby driving the people into a state of worsening poverty and no rights.

The "national assembly" rigged up through the latest "elections," like all the previous ones, is no more than an eyewash for the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

Cartoons on the Elections in South Korea (That Appeared in the South Korean Publications.)

Most generous when it comes to making promises. Same as ever! The moneyed and powerful ins and the die-hard outs are at cuffs with each other. What is this? An election campaign or a mud-slinging?



That is why the South Korean people boycotted the election farce from the beginning. The people said: "The elections won't change anything," "It makes no difference whoever may assume power," "No one to count on," etc. In many areas they rejected and broke up gatherings for "election addresses" sponsored by Pak Jung Hi's party and opposition parties. In spite of enticement, browbeating, blackmailing and oppression, 4,758,460 voters (30.2 per cent of the total registered voters) stayed away from the polling places or cast invalid votes. Most eloquently does this bespeak that the South Korean people expect nothing from the present rulers and the old-line politicians.

It is not without reason that the South Korean news agencies said that the least people in the election history voted in the latest elections, which indicated the "disappointment and distrust of the people."

Only the U.S. imperialists, the organizer and manipulator of the "transfer of power to civilians" and the direct producer of the latest election farce, are lauding the latest "elections" to the echo.

Johnson, the new occupant of the White House after Kennedy, expressed deep satisfaction with the "efforts being made for going over from the military government to a civilian one by peaceful means through an orderly election" in South Korea. Then American reptile publications praised the elections as "an important step toward the restoration of representative government in South Korea. But the U.S. imperialists can never veil the reality or fool the South Korean people.

To be sure, the U.S. imperialists extolled the Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun governments to the skies, saying that they were "an inspiring example of representative government." But the South Korean people overthrew Syngman Rhee's rule. And now Washington is shielding a set of new puppets and trying to give an impression that there will be something

A Korean Folk Tale

A Fool and His Ducks

Poong San Soo was a member of the royal family of an old dynasty. He was a sort of character who could not tell bean from barley and it had always been a rule with him to count his ducks by the pair.

One day he was counting his ducks by the pair as usual. A duck was missing. He roared at the servant boy. Flogging the boy he said: "A duck is missing and it's all your fault. You'll have to pay for it."

On the following day, the boy killed and cooked one of the ducks.

Poong San Soo counted the flock again, and he did by the pair.

new this time. However, the South Korean people have gone through a lot, and they are not to be fooled so easily.

Facts prove that the South Korean people did not recognize the election itself. Meanwhile, the opposition, the underdog in the election rig-up, announced in unison that they would contest before the court the matter of validity of the elections.

They declared that they would not refrain from taking strong action to carry through their demand.

The scramble among the ruling circles of South Korea for seats in the "national assembly," U.S. tool for aggression, did not end with the "voting" and "ballot counting," but, on the contrary, it has grown in intensity.

The political instability and economic confusion in South Korea are the outcome of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule. As long as the U.S. imperialists occupy South Korea, nothing will change there.

It is clear that the South Korean "national assembly," a product of such fictitious elections, will be nothing but a tool in the hands of political brokers and bureaucrats for the execution of the U.S. imperialist colonial policy. It will neither stand for the interests of the people, nor can it represent the will of the popular masses.

Only a genuine democratic regime represented by the workers, peasants and all other strata can serve the people, fight for self-determination and independence of the nation, work for the rehabilitation of the economy and the solution of the question of the dire plight of the people, and bring about social progress.

Such a regime can be established only under the conditions in which the U.S. colonial ruling apparatus is abolished and the democratic freedom and rights of the South Korean people are fully ensured. And this can be realised only by driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea.

Greatly pleased, he said to one of his neighbours: "I flogged him yesterday, and today he's managed to make up for the loss. We can't do without punishment, can we?"



Jun Bong Joon, leader of the Kabo Peasant War

KABO PEASANT WAR

WHEN we speak of the peasant war that took place in Korea seventy years ago against foreign aggression and domestic feudalism we think of its leader Jun Bong Joon. And the thought of him in turn reminds us of a folk song sung to his memory.

The first stanza ran something like this.

"Bird, bird, Nokdoo Bird*

In the towns of Junjoo and Koboo!

Alas, the Nokdoo flower has withered

Making the bean jelly peddler weep.

Bird, bird, blue bird,

What did you come out for?

The pine and bamboo are green as ever.

No, summer is far off!

It's cold and snowy winter yet.

The green across the river fooled me."

The song bespeaks the peasants' eager expectation for a hero who would lead them to realizing their aspirations and their grief over his tragic death accompanied by the failure of the revolt. The peasant war had much support of the downtrodden folks, and it was a patriotic struggle which had a great influence on national liberation and social progress.

The late 19th century saw foreign capitalist aggressor forces making an inroad upon our country one after another, and the nation facing a deepening crisis. In 1866, an American pirate ship and a French fleet intruded into the country; in 1871 there was another aggression by an American fleet; then in 1874 a Japanese fleet invaded our land. These and many other capitalist states

* Nokdoo is the rebel leader Jun Bong Joon's name in his childhood and Nokdoo in Korean also means green bean. The towns of Junjoo and Koboo are places, closely connected with him. Blue bird also refers to him.

forced Korea to sign unequal treaties and squeezed concessions and privileges from Korean Court. Particularly Japan, under the support and in collusion with the United States, grew more impudent with their policy of colonial enslavement.

Nevertheless, the feudal rulers of Korea in those days, far from trying to save the situation and relieve the people from their dire straits, indulged on the one hand in traitorous activities in collusion with the foreign aggressors, and, on the other, more ruthlessly exploited and oppressed the people.

The inflow of commercial capital from outside affected the country's agriculture seriously and resulted in intensified exploitation of the peasants through currency.

Of all classes, the peasantry was subjected to the most merciless exploitation and oppression. Poverty and hunger always shadowed them.

The Kabo Peasant War was heralded by the revolutionary advance of the peasants in Koboo against plunder and misrule.

A group of peasants led by Jun Bong Joon, teacher by profession, had held conferences on two occasions and made a representation to the governor of Koboo County to emancipate the peasants. However, their demands were rejected, and in February 1894, they started a riot. Thousands of rebels stormed local government offices, killed landlords and corrupt officials, opened the prison gates and set free the imprisoned peasants. Then they seized the armoury and granary, and distributed the illegally collected grain to the peasants.

Under the slogans of "Order to the country, peace to the people!" "No Westerners and Japanese!" "Bring the corrupt officials to justice!" the peasants fought courageously from the start.

Immediately they occupied Baiksang, a point of strategic importance, where there was a granary. Then they joined forces with another group of insurrectionists in

the neighbouring county of Taiin. Here a proclamation and appeals to the entire peasants of the country were issued. One of the appeals which were issued under the names of Jun Bong Joon and other leaders read in part:

"Never injure the people or loot them. Our aim is to fulfil our duties to the country and our parents, restore peace for the people, repulse and destroy foreign aggressors, uphold justice and humanism, advance to the capital and annihilate the noblemen in power there, enforce strict official discipline, fulfil our moral obligations to society and follow the teachings of the sages...."

"The object of our righteous undertaking lies in relieving distress among the people and solidifying the foundation of the country. For this, we must behead evil officials of the land and drive out the foreign enemy..." Here we see vividly the dauntless fighting spirit of the patriotic peasants who rose up against foreign aggression and feudalism at home.

The news on the victory of the Koboo insurgents spread all over the country and it became a spark to the tinder of pent-up anger among the peasants in Julla, Choongchung, Kyungsang, Kyunggi, Kangwon and Hwanghai provinces. Thus their struggle attained the dimensions of a peasants' war on a nation-wide scale.

The insurgents organized themselves into big troops from small bands and flocked to the banner of Jun Bong Joon.

As the troops under the direct command of Jun Bong Joon made a steady southward march making successive attacks on neighbouring counties, the government hurriedly dispatched punitive forces, and Jun Bong Joon and his men encountered them first in Hwangto and Jangsung. Although the government army was better equipped, it suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the peasants. The Julla garrison alone suffered casualties of over 780 out of its 1,600 men, and lost two cannons and more than six hundred muskets to the rebels. All its coastal vessels were seized by the peasant troops.

The victorious campaign of the peasant troops everywhere gave a fresh impetus to the revolutionary movement of the downtrodden masses of the people. The peasant movement was participated in by not only common followers of the Eastern Doctrine but also low-class people such as servants, urban paupers besides part of the discontent and unprivileged noblemen, Confucian scholars, lower-grade local officials. (The Eastern Doctrine, a religious school, came into being in Korea in 1860 in opposition to Confucianism which served the feudal rulers and to Christianity which was an ideological weapon of Japanese and Western aggressors and which was called Western Doctrine by the Koreans.—Tr.)

In Jangheung, Julla Province, an old man of eighty served as a talented and courageous agitator of the local rebel troops and in Soonchun a fourteen-year-old boy distinguished himself as a good commander of the local peasant army.

When the peasant troops in towering spirits routed the punitive forces and took at a stroke Junjoo, the then administrative, economic and military centre of Julla Province, the feudal government, greatly alarmed, sued for peace. Realizing their impotence to cope with the situation the ruling circles dispatched a secret emissary

to the Manchu government for help while seeking peace at the front to gain a breathing spell.

Jun Bong Joon and his staff had not been without apprehension of a prolonged civil war which might invite armed interventions of foreign Powers which had been watching for such opportunity. Therefore, when the government accepted their 12-point demand for political, economic and social reforms, they agreed to the peace proposal and withdrew the peasant troops from Junjoo.

The 12-point demand clearly reflected the urgent tasks of the times of opposing foreign aggression and feudalism, and enforcing democratic measures. Important among them were "equal distribution of land," "the people's participation in government," and "elimination of domestic reaction which provides a foothold for Japanese aggression."

Particularly, the idea of equal distribution of land represented the vital social-economic problem of those days. It demanded abolition of landlordism and establishment of peasant landownership. This reflected the very revolutionary idea of the peasant movement for the emancipation of the peasantry from the feudal yoke.

Jun Bong Joon and others also set up a network of peasant organizations called "Assembly" in Julla Province in order to help the local government bodies to carry into practice the 12-point demand.

However, the local offices of the feudal government being paralysed could not perform their normal functions and the Assembly took the place of the local government to all intents and purposes. The Assembly was the first self-governing body of the peasantry to come into existence in Korea. These Assemblies carried out a series of democratic reforms such as organization of guards, control of all weapons, state- and privately-owned inclusive, destruction of servant contracts, expiration of obligations, and the like.

Although a ceasefire between the feudal government and the peasant troops was reached, foreign aggression continued to harass the country, this time on a still fuller scale. The arrival of the Manchu force at the request of the Korean government gave Japan an excuse to send its troops to Korea pleading they were being sent for the protection of Japanese residents. The Japanese government sent almost all of its naval forces and an army over ten thousand strong to Korea to land at Inchun and Seoul. This provocative landing was cheered by the U.S., British and French imperialists. In the end the Japanese drove out the Manchu troops from Korea by a surprise attack and began to invade Korea more openly. Korean feudal ruling circles turned into a pliant tool of Japanese imperialism with the sole aim of maintaining their power and launched with the aid of the Japanese troops an attack on the areas held by the peasant troops.

A most urgent situation arose before the Korean people requiring them to defend the country against the Japanese aggressors.

Jun Bong Joon and his men resolved to advance to Seoul to safeguard the country's independence. They re-entered Junjoo where they regrouped their forces—the peasant troops and patriotic-minded people scattered over the province—and collected provisions and supplies. The number of peasants who rose up in response to their appeal swelled to one hundred thousand throughout the



Korean painting "Kabo Peasant War"

country.

It was the goal of the Assemblies and peasant leaders to lead their troops north "to take the capital, eliminate the noblemen around the throne, drive out the foreign aggressors, promote the sacred cause, save the country and relieve the people." They started the march, only too late. The decisive moment was missed due to the irresolution and sabotage on the part of the leaders of the Eastern Doctrine school. Having defeated the Manchu army, the Japanese aggressive army built defence works around the town of Kongjoo, a strategic point, and waited for the peasant troops.

The peasant troops had two fierce battles around Kongjoo with the combined force of the Japanese troops and the government troops. Though they displayed mass heroism and self-sacrificing spirit, the peasants were forced to retreat in that unequal fight, losing many leaders. Afterwards, divided into small bands, they waged furious guerrilla activities against the Japanese aggressors and the feudal rulers.

(Continued from page 11.)

experiments to ascertain what substance the Bonghan liquor is.

The research group has established that nucleic acids are contained in an amazing concentration inside the Bonghan corpuscle and Bonghan duct, independently from the cell nucleus. This explains that the activity of the Kyungrak system is closely linked

The prominent leader of the peasant army Jun Bong Joon was captured due to a betrayer. But he stuck to his colours to the last. He declared to his interrogators: "You are my enemy and I am yours. I wanted to annihilate you and save the country. Now that I have fallen to you, you have only to kill me. There is no need to waste words in interrogating me." Thus he met his death calmly at the age of 41.

Although the Kabo Peasant War which lasted over one year ended in failure owing to the limited class nature of the participants, mostly peasants, and to other inevitable objective causes, it has a great significance in the development of the national-liberation struggles and revolutionary movements and in the building of the patriotic traditions of the Korean people. The movement rocked the already shaky feudalism in Korea to its foundation and heightened the people's national and class consciousness. It was the harbinger of the struggles of the Righteous Army against the Japanese aggressors, which came later.

with the nucleic acids.

Contrary to the theory that the nucleic acids are contained only in the cell nucleus, the research group has substantiated that the nucleic acids are contained in a specific form in the homogeneous Bonghan liquor devoid of cellular elements and that it circulates in the body. This discovery opens up a new vista in the study of the functions and metabolism of nucleic acids.



THE TORCHLIGHT OF GANEFO WILL FLARE UP HIGHER

THE first Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) held in Djakarta were an event of weighty significance in the history of international sports and a great event symbolizing friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the new emerging countries who stand against imperialism and colonialism.

For thirteen days some 3,000 sportsmen and artists from the countries and areas which comprise 70 per cent of the world population took part in the events of the GANEFO, scoring brilliant successes, demonstrating the close friendship and unity between the peoples of the new emerging countries against imperialism and colonialism, and exhibiting their exuberant enthusiasm, superb talent and new moral features.

The Korean people who have supported from the beginning the initiative to hold the GANEFO, sent sportsmen and an art troupe to Djakarta. And our sportsmen and artists made brilliant achievements in the GANEFO.

The GANEFO Congress, convened after the closing of the GANEFO, adopted decisions on establishing a permanent sports organisation of the new emerging forces and the GANEFO Charter, and decided to hold regularly the international sports meet of the new emerging forces once every four years. All this was mainly due to the untiring, consistent efforts on the part of Indonesia and many other countries.

The decisions adopted at the GANEFO Congress consolidated the success of the first Games of the New Emerging Forces.

The Korean people, together with the peoples of Asian, African, Latin

American countries and the whole world, whole-heartedly greet the success of the first GANEFO and actively support and welcome the decisions adopted at the GANEFO Congress.

The success of the first GANEFO was achieved in the course of the fierce struggle against the imperialists and their agents. And it was of great significance, making contributions to the development of sports in those new emerging countries, particularly Asian, African and Latin American countries. At the same time it provided a good occasion for rapid development of physical culture and sports of the world in accordance with the wishes of the world people, free-

ing international sports from the imperialists' domination and monopoly.

Not only that. The first Games of the New Emerging Forces held under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism deepened the mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the new emerging countries, thereby contributing to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of these countries who are struggling for the common aim: winning national freedom, independence and social progress, and opposing imperialism and colonialism.

One of the most important achievements the GANEFO made was that it demonstrated the united

Korean athletes entering the stadium amid the applause of the spectators



strength of the new emerging forces which was an unmistakable proof to the fact that no schemes of the imperialists could check the advance of these forces growing with each passing day. From the first day when Indonesian President Sukarno proposed the holding of the Games of the New Emerging Forces, the imperialists and their agents spread slanders against the GANEFO and they did everything to wreck the work of the GANEFO.

The imperialists, however, were never successful, and the first GANEFO was carried on with great successes, smashing all schemes of the imperialists. All this bespeaks that the success of the GANEFO is a heavy blow to imperialism and a great victory of the peoples of the new emerging countries in sports and in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

To start with, the GANEFO is the product of the common aspiration of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries who wish to further strengthen the relations of friendship, co-operation and unity in the struggle for national freedom and independence and social progress and against imperialism and colonialism.

The first GANEFO which symbolized a new force in the field of international sports and friendship and unity of the peoples, scored the first fruit exhibiting its great vitality.

No schemes of imperialism can strike out this great vitality of the GANEFO.

There is no doubt that in the future, the GANEFO will play a greater role in accelerating the development of sports of the new emerging forces against the imperialists' domination and monopoly in the field of international sports and in strengthening and developing the friendship and unity between the peoples of the new emerging countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

To the Indonesian Government and its people the first GANEFO owes much for the tremendous success that it has scored. Indeed, the Indonesian Government and its people contributed greatly to the cause of the unity of all the anti-im-

perialist and anti-colonialist forces.

The Korean people, faithful to the cause of the unity of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces, will continue to make active efforts for the further development of the GANEFO and always march ahead firmly hand in hand with the peo-

ples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, their common enemy.

The torchlight of the GANEFO which flared up in the Indonesian capital Djakarta will become all the brighter as the days go by.

Korea's Athletes in GANEFO

THE first Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) held in the Indonesian capital Djakarta fully demonstrated once again before the world the stirring strength of the youths and the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of various countries who stand against imperialism and colonialism.

In great excitement the Korean people closely followed the first GANEFO which attracted the world's attention.

In the GANEFO our young athletes did very well. Particularly, of the new five world records chalked up in Djakarta three were set by our athletes.

In recent years, Korea's woman runner Sin Keum Dan had no rivals in a number of international competitions. And this time, too, she improved her world records in the women's 400- and 800-metre events. In the women's 200-metre event, she took first place clocking 23.5 sec. And our weightlifter Li Heung Chun set a new world record for the jerk in 56-kg class.

Korea's marathon runners Jun Man Heung and Hwang Kwan Duk showing exhaustless endurance ran the whole distance of 42,195 metres in the terrific heat of 36 degrees C. and won first and second places respectively, leaving others several kilometres behind. Then the 21-year-old boxer Kim Eung Sun and other young men and women of Korea prevailed over strong rivals from various countries in many events.

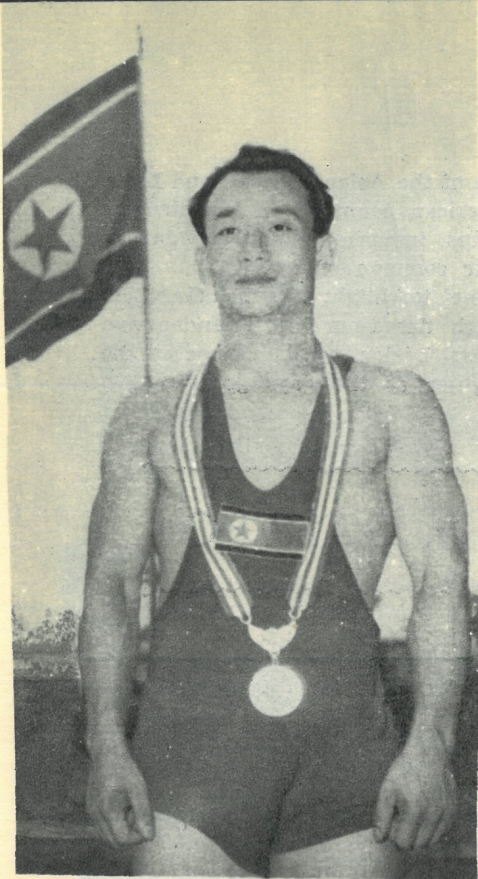
In football games, the main attraction of the GANEFO, the youth football team of our country made



Sin Keum Dan breaks the tape first in the women's 800 metres

a very good showing. They scored altogether 26 goals from the preliminary games to the finals. In the finals they played against the United Arab Republic team. The score was 1:1.

Athletes from many countries who came to the GANEFO praised our young champions saying that "Korea has world first-class athletes." Commenting on the good

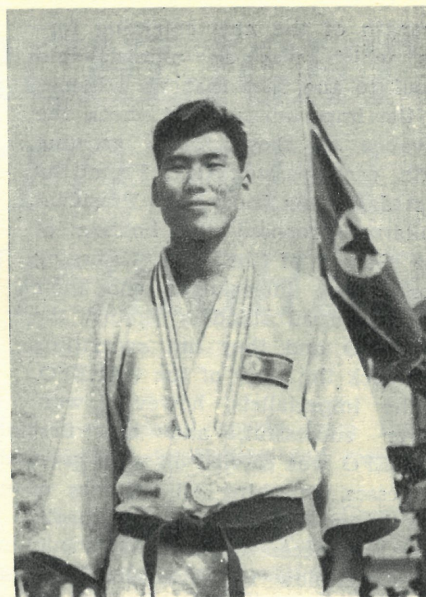


showing our athletes made, many foreign newspapers wrote: "This is a pride and glory of the peoples of the new emerging forces."

The successes by the Korean athletes in the GANEFO furnished ample proof of an aspect of all-round prosperity and development of our country which is forging ahead in the spirit of Chullima under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The athletes of our country will continue to endeavour hard to improve themselves to register yet better results.

←
Weightlifter Li Heung Chun. He set a world record for the jerk in the bantamweight class



Kim An Hong, winner of gold medal in judo, 80-kg class



←
Hong Kwang Ja (centre) won gold medal in the women's 400-metre free style event in swimming

Kim Kwan Ho won gold medal in wrestling, 63-kg class



THE WORLD'S FIRST "THREE-CROWN QUEEN"

"LIGHTNING OF KOREA"

IN the GANEFO, our woman athlete Sin Keum Dan attracted attention of the world track-and-field circle.

On November 11, she dashed the women's 200-metre race clocking 23.5 sec. And the following day she set a new world record in the women's 800-metre event with a time of 1 min. 59.1 sec.

On November 13, she ran the women's 400-metre race. This time she clocked 51.4 seconds. She improved her record of 51.9 sec. that she had set in October 1962; at that time Maria Itkina of the Soviet Union was the world record holder with a timing of 53.4 seconds.

The spectators then called Sin Keum Dan "Lightning of Korea".

Thus the 24-year-old girl Sin Keum Dan became the first three-crown queen in the track-and-field events in the GANEFO. She carried off 3 gold medals.

WORKER'S DAUGHTER

Sin Keum Dan, the "three-crown queen" and a great sensation in the track-and-field world, was born into a poor family in an out-of-the-way village on the eastern coast of our country.

In her childhood — she is the eldest daughter — she was ill-clad and ill-fed. Her father was a miner in the days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and the back-breaking toil killed him when she was still a child. Her mother, Jo Gye Wol, brought up the three children until the country's liberation, undergoing all hardships.

When she grew up she became a worker at a machine shop, where she joined the sports circle of the

factory in accordance with the Party's call for developing sports into a mass movement. She participated in the factory's athletic meets, first as a champion of her work-team, then of the shop. Afterwards she came to participate in the local athletic meets.

Eventually, she appeared in the track-and-field event at the national workers' sports meet held in October 1958, where she distinguished herself.

Since then, she has cultivated her strength and technique going through a rigid training.

Her day started at 6 o'clock, with a 10-kilometre run. Her daily routine included, besides speeding and high-jump exercises, weightlifting of 60-70 kg for the jerk scores of times a day and javelin throw.

In the course of one year's time she could step up her daily training twice or thrice.

Under the coaching of experts Sin Keum Dan progressed rapidly. Her endurance and perseverance became remarkable.

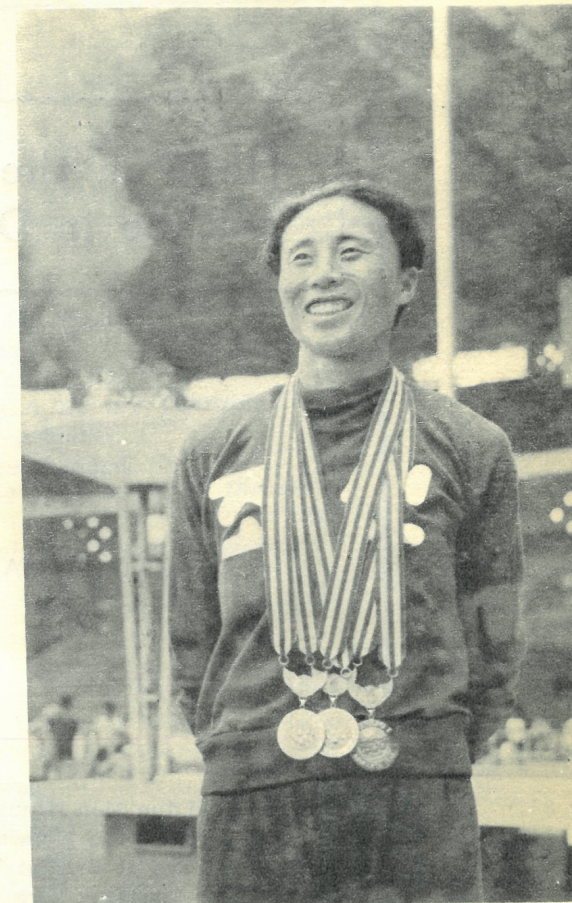
As a matter of fact, her progress was so rapid that it startled everyone.

Between April and September 1959, she shortened her record by 5.5 seconds in the 400-metre race.

A slogan "To break the world record!" was on her desk and one could always see the "Reminiscences" of partisans who fought the Japanese imperialists lie open on her desk. Reading it she thought and thought. She must bring honour and glory to the fatherland that has brought her happiness.

MORE THAN 70 MEDALS

Her firm determination and hard training were well rewarded at the national track-and-field events held



Winning three gold medals in Djakarta our Sin Keum Dan earned the name of "three-crown queen"

in April 1959. She set new national records in the women's 200-, 400-, and 800-metre races respectively.

From then on, her name became known in the international arena. So far she has carried off more than 70 medals, over 30 gold medals included.

Since July 1959, she has participated in a number of international competitions.

Many Olympic and European record holders took part in the Znamensky Brothers Memorial Meet in Moscow in June 1962. However, Sin Keum Dan had prevailed over those strong rivals, shortening the world record of 53.4 sec. in the 400-metre race by 0.4 seconds. Then she ran the 800-metre race in 2 min. 1.4 sec.

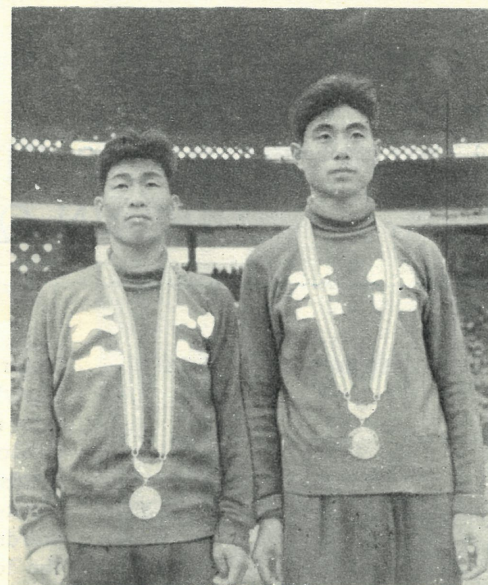
Whenever she scores a new victory, she sets herself a new target: "Towards a new world record!" There is no doubt that the world will witness yet greater performances of hers.

Football match between the Korean youth team and the U.A.R. team



He Won the Marathon Race in Djakarta

SONG GI MAN



First and second places in the marathon race were taken by the Koreans. Jun Man Heung (right) is the gold medal winner and Hwang Kwan Duk the silver medal winner.

OUR 25-year-old Jun Man Heung won the laurel of the winner in the marathon race at the first Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) in Djakarta.

His name shines on the list of our athletes who brought home many medals from Djakarta.

Overcoming the stifling heat of the southern land to which he was not accustomed, he demonstrated the spirit of the Korean youth.

He crossed the finishing line 5-6 metres ahead of the runner-up, his compatriot Hwang Kwan Duk, and his time was over 11 minutes better than that of Abidin of Indonesia who came in third.

He won the applause and admiration of the 100,000 spectators at the Bung Karno Stadium in Djakarta and sports fans in all lands.

What sort of man is this young athlete? This is what we asked Song Gi Man, his colleague, and the following is what he told us.—Ed.

I would like to express in the first place how happy I was when I heard the news that our Jun Man Heung won first place in the marathon race at the first GANEFO in Djakarta. I really jumped for joy.

Jun Man Heung was born into a lumberjack's family in the northern

province of Jagang. If the country had not been freed from the Japanese colonial rule, it would have been out of the question for him to compete with fine athletes from many countries on the international arena. He has grown up under the solicitude of the Party and the people's government which have provided him with all conditions for giving full play to his abilities.

He began to show his abilities in his middle school years. His entrance into the Kanggye Normal School marked, it might be said, a turning point in his career as a sportsman. He took to long distance running and many times represented his school at athletic meets.

He used to run the distance between his home and school every day on his way to and from the school. His daily running would amount to some 20 kilometres. He did not board at the dormitory.

This routine running made a long way toward his training physical strength and building up stamina. He competed at provincial athletic meets while still in the normal school. And in 1959 he represented his province at a national athletic meet, where he scored good results.

He was regarded as a promising athlete and began to have a regular

training.

He made strenuous efforts to improve himself in theory and skill.

In sports, like in all other fields, one can hardly expect good results without an indefatigable spirit and tireless efforts. Our Jun Man Heung furnishes a good example. His motto in study and training is: "Take two steps when others take one and fly when others run!"

It has been a rule with him to run every month 100-150 kilometres more than his colleagues. And there has been no day off in his training programme. He seldom takes a ride in a bus and street car, but prefers going on foot, walking and running. His strong will and indomitable spirit come from his resolve to repay the deep solicitude of the Party and the Government which have brought a happy life to his parents, himself and the people.

He made a good showing of himself in 1961 and received Premier's letter of commendation. On that memorable day he wrote in his diary: "Credit must go not to my ability but to the Party which looks after me like my real father. I will exert greater efforts to be worthy of the honour."

Thanks to such resolve and efforts, in 1961, that is, less than



To Fighting Africa

JUNG DONG WOO

Every morning the sun rose
Sending out its bright beams.
But, oh! Africa!
Dark clouds of aggression hung over you,
And the pirates called you
The Dark Continent, the Sleeping Continent!

Gold and silver deep in your heart,
Treasures adorn your land.
But, oh! Africa!
Evil hands of plunder knew no time,
And the bandits called you
Everybody's Land!

The Continent, long violated, tortured, and
insulted,
But, today, flames of struggle are soaring.
The darkness is lifted, all skies glowing.
In deep forests, streets, deserts
The angry people of this Continent
Are chasing out the bandits.

It is dawning upon Africa.
The banner of freedom, price of blood,
Is flying in the street of Algeria.
Unbending fighters, comrades-in-arms of
Lumumba
Dash to a decisive battle in raging flames
To give the Yankees a bloodbath.

The morning sun is shining over Africa.
Beam brighter, with more energy.
Make the darkness that shrouded you
Go to the Yankees.
And make your bright morning
A doomsday for the Yankees.



two years after he started systematic training in the marathon race, he returned the good result of 2 hours 27 minutes.

Inspired by this success he redoubled his efforts; his running technique much improved. At the national marathon race and at the national athletic meet last year he won first and second places respectively.

Jun Man Heung also makes unusual efforts to improve his political knowledge, general knowledge and cultural standard. He studies hard the policies of our Party and the revolutionary traditions established by the Korean communists in the days of the anti-Japanese partisan warfare. He has keen interest in art. He spends much time in library, frequents book stores,

attends concerts and visits theatres.

A world-famous marathon runner, he is a man of all-round development. He is modest and has profound revolutionary comradeship.

A man possessing an unflagging spirit, a modest character and lofty comradeship, our Jun Man Heung has become a world-famous marathon runner. He enjoys confidence of his colleagues.

LANGUAGE CLASS

Korean Consonants

There are 19 consonants in Korean and their order is as follows:

Phonetic symbols	Romanized transcription
ㄱ [k ^o]	k (g)
ㄴ [n]	n
ㄷ [t ^o]	d
ㄹ [r]	r
ㅁ [m]	m
ㅂ [p ^o]	b
ㅅ [s]	s
ㅇ [ɔ]	ng
ㅈ [tʃ ^o]	j
ㅊ [tʃ ^h]	ch
ㅋ [k ^h]	k
ㅌ [t ^h]	t
ㅍ [p ^h]	p
ㅎ [h]	h
ㄲ [k ^h]	kk
ㄴㄱ [tʃ ^h]	dd
ㅅㅅ [p ^h]	bb
ㅈㅈ [tʃ ^h]	jj
ㅆㅆ [s ^h]	ss

ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅈ are strictly speaking pronounced as [k^o, t^o, p^o, tʃ^o] as represented in the International Phonetic Alphabet. They sound slightly stronger than English [g, d, b, ɟ] and are voiceless. It is solely for convenience's sake that they are here related to above-cited English consonants. Together with aspirates [k^h, t^h, p^h, tʃ^h] and glottal stops [k^o, t^o, p^o, tʃ^o] they form three different systems of consonants.

Fifteen out of Korean consonants except for ㄴ (n), ㄹ (r), ㅁ (m), ㅇ (ɔ) are classified into three systems of "soft sounds," "coarse sounds," and "strong sounds." (As for fricatives there are only ㅅ (s) and ㅆ (ss) with no aspirates.)

Soft sounds ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅈ sound like [g, d, b, ɟ] between vowels or after nasals. Ex.: 고기 [k^oogi] (fish), 아버지 [abəɟi] (father), 간다 [k^oanda] (go, goes).

Soft sounds ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ are implosive at the end of the syllable or before all consonants except for ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ. (That is, they do not explode but accompany a glottal stop.) When ㅈ falls on such a position, it shifts to implosive ㄷ. Ex.: 밥 [p^oa^p] (boiled rice), 학교 [ha^kʃio] (school), 갖다 [k^oa^ta] (to have).

Coarse consonants (aspirates) and strong consonants retain their proper sound values only at the beginning of the syllable or in the middle of the syllable followed by vowels.

At the end of the syllable or in the middle of the syllable followed by consonants all the aspirates and strong consonants are pronounced implosively like their corresponding soft consonants. Ex.: 깎다 [k^ha^ta] (to cut), 부엌 [p^huək] (kitchen), 앞 [a^p] (front), 밭 [p^ha^t] (field).

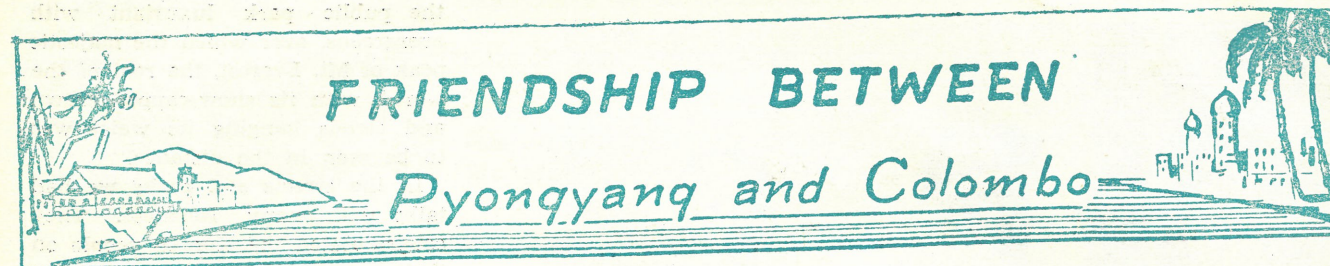
Fricatives ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅎ retain their proper sound values only at the beginning of the syllable. At the end of the syllable and in the middle of the syllable followed by consonants ㅅ, ㅆ shift to ㄷ which is pronounced implosively. Ex.: 갔다 [k^oa^ta] (went), 낫 [na^t] (sickle).

Glottal fricative ㅎ too cannot retain its proper sound value before consonants. Ex.: 좋다 [tʃ^oot'a] (good). (Here the sound fuses into one with the following sound making it aspirated.)

Korean ㅇ is equivalent to English [ɔ], and it is pronounced only at the end of the syllable.

As was shown in the last number, when it is written before a vowel it indicates that the letter is a vowel. Ex.: 강 [k^oaɔ] (river), 어머니 [eməni] (mother). The nasal ㄴ is silent when it precedes diphthongs or vowel ㅏ (i) at the beginning of the syllable. Ex.: 여자 [jəɟa] (woman).

In pronouncing ㄴ the tongue does not roll but flaps the alveolus. Therefore it is called syllabic nasal. This sound appears between vowels and before the consonant ㅎ [h]. Ex.: 사람 [saram] (man). At the beginning of the syllable, it is either silent or shifted to ㄴ. Ex.: 여행 [jəhæɔ] (travel), 노동 [nodonɔ] (labour). And it sounds like [l] at the end of the syllable and before all consonants except ㅎ. Ex.: 발표 [p^oalp'io] (announcement), 발 [p^oal] (foot).



OH SANG GEUN

FEBRUARY 4TH is Ceylon's Independence Day. Greeting the red-letter day of the Ceylonese people, I, as a member of the Central Committee of the Korean-Ceylonese Friendship Association, have the honour of extending warm congratulations to the fraternal Ceylonese people.

The history of the Ceylonese people's struggle for independence is replete with glory. The Ceylonese people who are fighting valiantly against new and old colonialism and imperialism are always close to the hearts of the Korean people.

I am most happy to note that the friendly ties between the Korean and Ceylonese peoples have been strengthened these years. On the bridge of friendship linking Pyongyang and Colombo the traffic of friendly missions of the two countries is becoming more brisk.

I visited Colombo last year. Short though my stay in Ceylon was — I had only one week — I nevertheless got unforgettable impressions.

Ceylon's nature reminded me of a pearl in clear water. How can you forget the beautiful South Sea Island with its luxurious green, its azure sky, emerald ocean, palms along the white beach...?

My heart goes to Ceylon not only for her exotic beauty. There is something more than that. I remember a youth with whom I made friends in Colombo. He said:

"I think the Land of Morning Calm and the Land of Pearl are twins in the sense of their natural beauty. But what is more important is the fact that our two countries have fine ideals and aspirations."

I fully agree with him.

One may ask: What ideal do the Ceylonese cherish deep in their hearts? I think a painting which I saw in Colombo will answer the question.

While in Colombo I had the opportunity of visiting an art exhibition sponsored by the Ceylonese Artists' League. Mr. Mapolagama Wipulasara, Deputy Chairman of the Ceylonese-Korean Friendship Society and a famous artist, was with me. We were particularly attracted by a picture. Although my companion did not explained to me about the picture, I could well understand it.

The picture showed an indignant demonstration by poverty-stricken, cruelly exploited workers, peasants, priests, merchants, students and others. Their eyes were shining with fighting spirit and wisdom. The "Procession of Indignation" was closing in upon the enemy. The imperialists' flag was

lowered and thrown to the ground, the flag which hung ominously over the head of the Ceylonese people as a symbol of oppression. Instead a new banner of independence was rising high.

A genuine work of art, the painting was an embodiment of the very spirit of the time itself. Undoubtedly it portrayed the strong will, the will to independence, of the Ceylonese people who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

Such lofty spirit of the Ceylonese people — the spirit of struggle against imperialism, national dignity, powerful spirit of independence — gave deep impressions upon the visiting Koreans.

The picture reminded me of the faded British and Dutch flags hanging upon a wall at the State Museum in Colombo which looked as if lamenting their ill fortune. In Ceylon the museum is the place for imperialist flags.

In fact, the U.S. imperialists, who are insulting the Ceylonese people, showing off their dollar bag, are compelled to surrender their illegally attained positions in Ceylon one by one.

The Ceylonese people have honourably safeguarded their national dignity in face of the U.S. threat to discontinue "aid" ever since the Ceylonese government nationalized American oil firms last year.

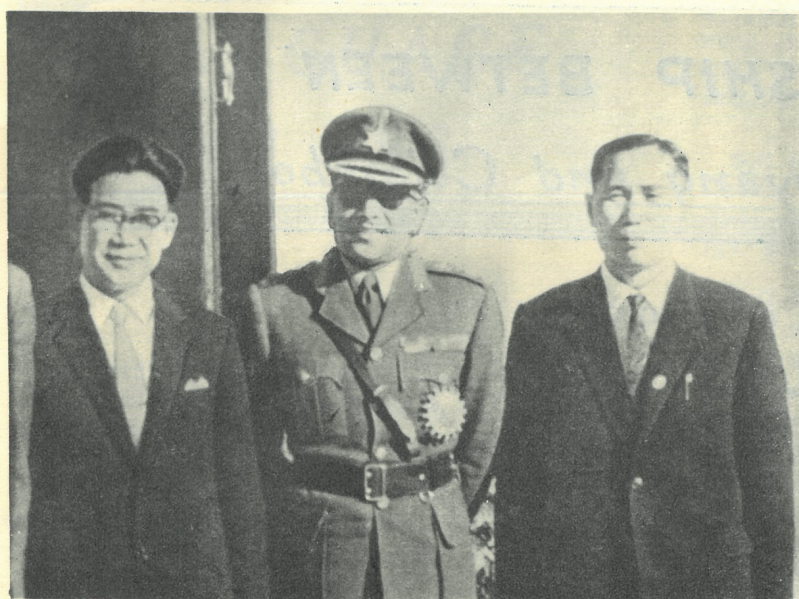
The Ceylonese do not want to trade their freedom for crumbs of American bread. The Ceylonese people are determined not to follow a path of humiliation even if it meant the alternative of a thorny path. It is my firm belief that they will surely defeat all schemes of the imperialists and demonstrate the pride of an independent nation.

The Korean people who always cherish good will and friendly feelings towards the Ceylonese people are extending wholehearted support to and expressing firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Ceylonese people against imperialism and colonialism.

Let the friendly ties between the two peoples be strengthened under the slogan of friendship and co-operation, solidarity and militancy. Let the bridge of friendship between Pyongyang and Colombo become further consolidated.

Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, let us unite firmly and raise higher the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle!

Let Ceylon's banner of independence fly high in the sky.



This photo was taken after the writer (right) was received by the King of Nepal (center)

Friendly Ties Between Korea and Nepal

JUNG SEUNG KYOO

THE Korean people who feel a deep sense of friendship to the Nepalese people send them best wishes on their national holiday, February 18. The Korean people sincerely wish them greater successes in their struggle for safeguarding sovereignty and building an independent national economy, rejecting the interference of alien aggressive forces.

Korea and Nepal are geographically far away from each other, but the peoples of both countries had undergone untold hardships and sufferings under the yoke of colonial rule of the imperialists. For this reason, close ties between them have been formed in their struggles to oppose the imperialists' aggression and win freedom and independence. They have had the same aspiration and felt deep sympathy towards each other.

Based on the common goal in

their struggle, the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries have been further consolidated and developed recently. Today friendly missions of the two countries frequent Pyongyang and Katmandu like next-door neighbours.

On February 18 last year on the occasion of the national day of Nepal I paid a friendship visit to Nepal as a member of the delegation of the Korean-Nepalese Friendship Society.

I shall never forget the impressions the historic city of Katmandu made upon my mind.

Katmandu in February was very beautiful.

Streets lined with graceful and elegant buildings and most artistically-decorated ancient temples presented a scene of fragrant spring with fresh leaves and sprouting buds. Then there was the pond of

the public park luxuriant with evergreens, over which the majestic peak of Mt. Everest, the roof of the world, with its snow-capped crown and clouds hanging its waist was to be seen in the distance.

In the streets and parks we had talks with many Nepalese. They congratulated the Korean people on their successes in socialist construction, and expressed their determination to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people against imperialism and colonialism.

Their deep friendly feelings towards the Korean people and their firm resolve to oppose the infiltration and intervention of outside forces, to safeguard the country's independence, and to promote the country's prosperity — all this we could feel everywhere in Nepal.

We visited the Katmandu Museum. Among many exhibits were cannons, machine-guns and other weapons which attracted particular attention. Then there were also a dozen or so British flags. I paused long before the weapons and flags, — the flags were what the Nepalese captured with the weapons on exhibit from the British invaders.

In the early part of the 19th century the British imperialists occupied Nepal, and the grimmest page in the history of the Nepalese people was written. The people had been forced to undergo untold hardships and sufferings, while the country was deprived of all its natural resources and wealth. Brave and resourceful sons and daughters of Nepal were pressganged as cannon fodder for the colonial wars of the British imperialists.

Even at the darkest moment, however, the Nepalese people were convinced of the nation's future and fought the enemy with arms in their hands until they won national independence. The weapons and flags exhibited there give the people of the world a valuable lesson: only when the people are united and fight resolutely with arms in their hands against imperialists, will they be victorious.

Today the world imperialists are doing everything to strangle the struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for freedom and national independence, and

they are working madly to fish in troubled waters. To this end, they are attempting to make the peoples of these areas fight each other by causing discord and clash among them.

Against the crafty schemes of the

imperialists, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples must unite more closely and wage a more resolute struggle.

The Korean people feel happy about the fact that they are marching side by side with the Nepalese

people in the struggle against imperialism and for the preservation of peace in Asia. And they are confident that the friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened with each passing day.



Korean People Can Take Pride

SELAMAT GINTUNG

Member of the Delegation of the
Indonesian Co-operation
Parliament

Member of the Central Committee,
Indonesian Nationalist Party

ON the first sight of Korean soil from the aeroplane which brought us to Pyongyang, I was simply astonished. In Indonesia I read in newspapers and heard over the radio that Korea had been totally ruined during the Korean war. Therefore, I could not help being astonished when I saw from the air that nearly every inch of the arable land was cultivated. Numerous irrigation channels were to be seen from the air, and there were also tunnelled canals.

I was more surprised when I saw the cheering people who were out to welcome us, every one whom we saw on our way to Pyongyang looked joyful as if he had never suffered from the cruel war of imperialism.

Pyongyang was reconstructed beautifully, but the reconstruction is still going on.

A question arose in my mind: how could it be possible that a country totally destroyed during the Korean war could rise so quickly from the misery of poverty into a prosperous country?

Am I in a dreamland or am I seeing a show in Pyongyang prepared by the government exclusively for foreign visitors?

All these questions that arose in my mind got their answers when we visited various factories and enterprises in Pyongyang and Hamheung.

Especially Hamheung with its gigantic factories was very amazing — the people of Korea are constructing their industries at an unbelievable speed. The intellectuals of Korea devote their knowledge to the construction of their country and they are creative.

The vinalon factory is indeed a splendid model of the creative work of the intellectuals and workers. The intellectuals gave their knowledge and the workers their energies in building the factory and completed it in an unbelievably short time.

The workers produced what is known today as the "Vinalon Speed".

The people of Korea can be really proud of their creative success.

The machine factory in Hamheung is turning out machines to meet the needs of the country and the fertilizer factory gives all fertilizers the country's agriculture needs.

The achievements that agriculture and industry scored are really

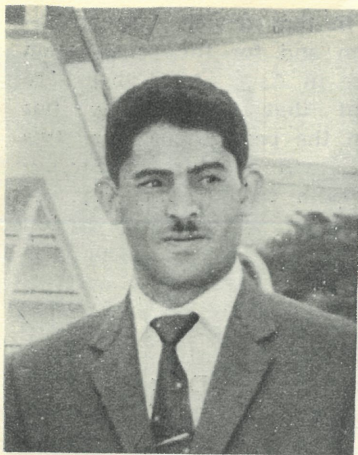
remarkable.

I asked myself: what is the inspiring factor for these people to bring about all these achievements? I spoke with many people: directors of factories, Party and government functionaries. Then I heard a speech delivered by the President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly. I have come to the conclusion that there are several factors that inspired the people of Korea to devote themselves to hard work: the Korean people suffered long under imperialism and colonialism; they are firmly determined to be independent for ever; the correct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people who is leading them to victory under the banner of Chullima.

Especially the last point has been very decisive for the development of Korea.

Though I am full of good impressions of the Korean people and their fighting spirit to build up their beloved fatherland, I cannot write all of them here.

But this much I wish to emphasize once again. From all I saw I am convinced that a yet brighter future and prosperity are awaiting the Korean people.



'The Korean People Will Reach the Highest Peak of World Civilization'

SHALEH ARASHWAL

Head of the Government Delegation
of the Yemeni Arab Republic

TODAY the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state thanks to the great efforts of the Korean people and the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

In Korea we saw and learned about the consistent revolutionary spirit of the Korean people, their determination and fighting spirit to overcome all hardships, their unbending will to make for themselves what they do not have, and their great enthusiasm. All this convinced us that the future of the Korean people would become more wonderful and prosperous, and that the Korean people would realise their lofty ideals in a short space of time.

The Korean people will certainly carry out everything that they want to, build a lofty, happy society, and reach the highest peak of world civilization.

The beautiful spiritual world of the Korean people proves that the

Korean people are always fully ready for mutual co-operation and solidarity with the people of all countries, the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America in particular, who love peace and are fighting for liberation and the noble life of mankind, and for the realisation of their ideals.

The power of the people is stronger than any weapon, the plane or atom bomb of the imperialists, however desperately they may try to conquer the people.

It is the hope of the government delegation of the Yemeni Arab Republic that its Korean visit this time will open a new page in the friendship and co-operation between the people of the Yemeni Arab Republic and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking this opportunity, the government delegation of the Yemeni Arab Republic expresses its heartfelt respect and deep gratitude to the Korean people.

At the same time we wish great-

er successes to the Korean people who are marching forward towards prosperity and progress at the Chullima speed under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

We leave this country with our hearts engraved with the most beautiful impressions.

We shall not forget the lovely land of Korea and the noble spiritual features of the Korean people which we witnessed on our visits to various parts of this country.

We were given warm reception and respect by the Korean people.

We also shall not forget everything we saw at celebrations of the national holiday of the Korean people.

What we saw was a clear proof of the great achievements the Korean people had made in the industrial, agricultural, political, military, social and other fields.

The great Korean people!

We wish you fresh success several times greater than what you have won in your struggle.

ways in the Pyongyang walls. The exact date of its construction is obscure, but old records speak of its reconstruction in 947. So, the original date of its construction goes farther back than that. The present gate is one restored in 1635. The two-storied gateway shows beauty and grandeur

of Korean architecture.

Stamp 3, 10 *jun*, dark green, Botongmoon Gate. This two-storied gateway was constructed in 1473. It is one of the most famous gateways of our country.

Each of the stamps is engraved in one colour. Size: 23×29 mm.

①



②



③



Stamps of Korea A CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE OF KOREA

A set of three stamps on the classical architecture of Korea was issued on September 13, 1963 by the Ministry of Communications, D.P.R.K.

These stamps feature three gates—Daidongmoon and Botongmoon in Pyongyang, and Namdaimoon in Kaesong—old and famous gateways in the history of the Korean architecture.

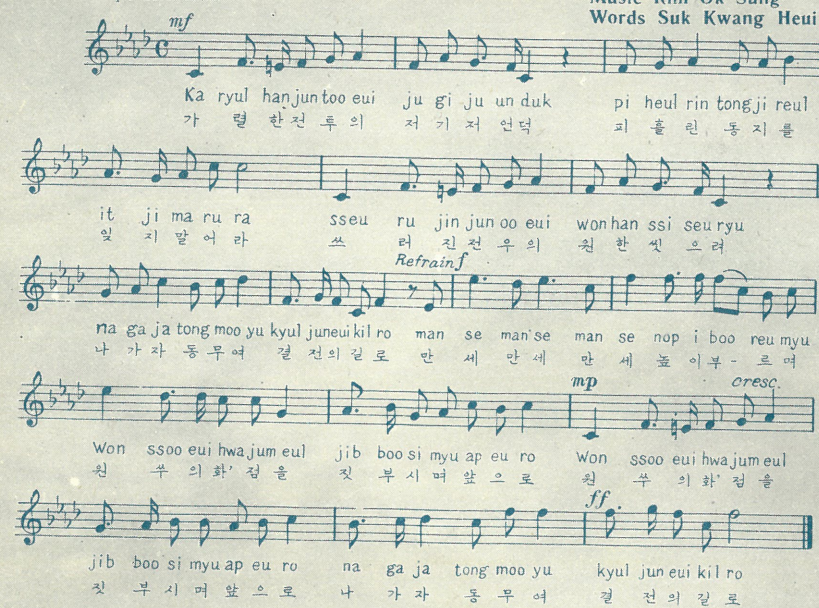
Stamp 1, 5 *jun*, light dark, Namdaimoon Gate. This one-storied gateway of granite was built in 1393. The simple, yet graceful looking gate is an architectural pride of the nation.

Stamp 2, 10 *jun*, brown, Daidongmoon Gate. This is the oldest and biggest one among the several gate-

결전의 길로! TO A DECISIVE BATTLE

Tempo di marcia

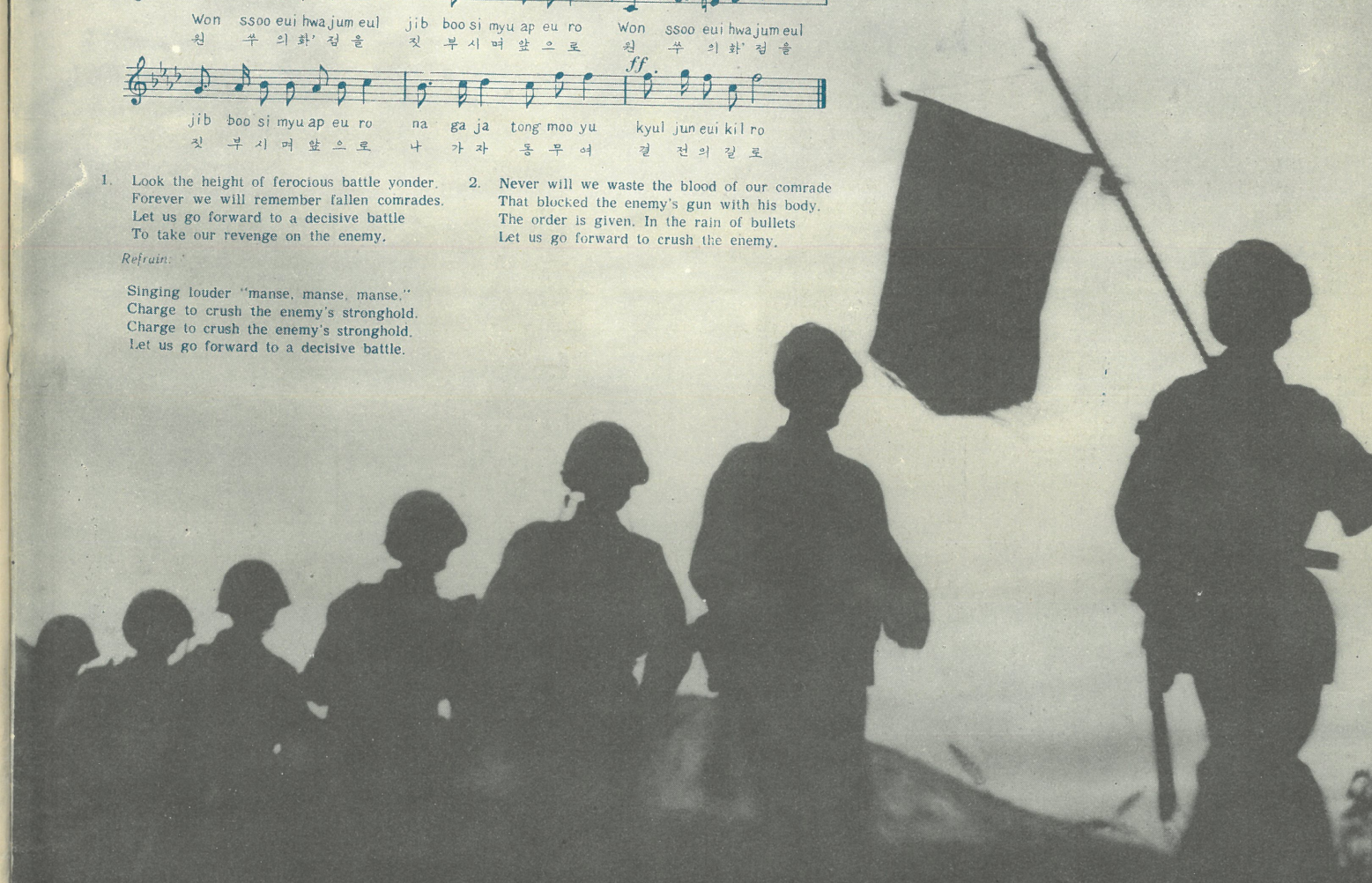
Music Kim Ok Sung
Words Suk Kwang Heui



1. Look the height of ferocious battle yonder.
Forever we will remember fallen comrades.
Let us go forward to a decisive battle
To take our revenge on the enemy.
2. Never will we waste the blood of our comrade
That blocked the enemy's gun with his body.
The order is given. In the rain of bullets
Let us go forward to crush the enemy.

Refrain:

Singing louder "manse, manse, manse."
Charge to crush the enemy's stronghold.
Charge to crush the enemy's stronghold.
Let us go forward to a decisive battle.





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